THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The French Elections—Serious Disturbances in Paris—Napoleon's Letter —Victor Hugo's Declaration —General News.

By an arrival at New York of a steamship we have some interesting intelligence relative to affairs in Europe.

The French Election Disturbances.

Correspondence of the New York *Times* contains the following:—

Of course, among the crowds of idle and curious spectators who were nightly attracted to the scenes of these disturbances (in Paris) were numbers of our countrymen. Several of them paid the penalty of their indiscretion by being knocked down and trampled upon, while others were arrested and conveyed to prison.

Of these latter the American Minister has been called upon to intercede for, and has obtained the release of, three. Their names are J. Q. A. Warren, of Boston, George Green, and Morris Brown. I have seen Mr. Warren since his release, and his experiences of magisterial promptness and prison amenities in France are sufficiently interesting to justify me in relating them, the more especially as they may serve to convert those who are sighing to confer upon the United States the blessings of imperialism.

Experience of American Citizens.

Mr. Warren states that as he was proceeding along the Boulevard Montmartre on Thursday evening, the 10th, in company with another American, Mr. Charles R. Goodwin, he saw the police chasing the crowd and they turned into a side street, the Rue Richelieu, to get out of the way. They had not got far when they heard the beat of a drum. This was followed by a rush of police agents, and before they had time to remonstrate or to state who they were, they were both struck several times and Mr. Warren was knocked down. Mr. Goodwin owed his exemption from further ill-usage and imprisonment to the fact of his wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, but Mr. Warren, as he was trying to rise to his feet, was seized and dragged to the Mairie in the Rue Drouot. When he arrived there he found the large court-yard full of prisoners and policemen. After a delay of about half an hour he was taken to the Inspector's room and searched. All his papers and money were taken from him. He had at the time two hundred francs in paper and about one hundred and eighty francs in gold. After his name, address, and *signalement* had been taken down, his papers, and, as he supposed his money, were replaced in his pockets, but he discovered subsequently that his funds had not been restored. A further examination was made of his person for weapons, after which he was transferred to another room, which was crowded with prisoners of almost every station in life. After remaining there half an hour the prisoners were formed into a body numbering about seven hundred, and marched, guarded by soldiers and policemen, to the *conciergerie* at the other side of the river. This was about 1 o'clock at night. During the march the utmost brutality was exercised towards the prisoners, and they were driven and pushed along like a herd of cattle. Mr. Warren was so badly bruised and hurt that he had to be supported by two of the prisoners. His shirt and clothes were covered with blood from the effect of blows which had been wantonly inflicted upon him in the yard of the Mairie by one of the sergents de ville. After they reached the *conciergerie*, about 3 o'clock in the morning, he fainted away, and was conveyed for the night to a separate cell, where he was attended by the surgeon of the prison, who administered chloroform and stimulants to him. He remained in the *conciergerie* with the other prisoners until 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and they had nothing during all this time but a little soup of the weakest kind and some hard bread. As evening approached they were informed that they were about to be transferred to the fort at Bicetre, on learning which Mr. Warren managed to get a scrap of paper and wrote a letter to Dr. Johnston, of the Boulevard Haussmann, informing him of his position. The doctor immediately forwarded it to Mr. Washburne, and at 12:30 the same night Mr. Moore, Assistant Secretary to the Legation, went to the Prefecture and demanded his release. He was told that it was then too late to do anything in the matter, but that it would be attended to early in the morning.

Shortly after he had despatched this note to Dr. Johnson, Mr. Warren, with the other prisoners, were transferred in the close prison carriages to the fort at Bicetre. They were kept standing in one of the casemates there, suffering from the heat and thirst consequent upon overcrowding until nearly midnight. The roll was then called, and the prisoners were marched, eight at a time, accompanied by a file of soldiers, to the Inspector's room, in another building, where their names, addresses, and personal descriptions were entered in a book. This done, they were conveyed to a second casemate, and in proceeding to it each prisoner stopped by order and picked up a bundle of straw, which, with a blanket, was to constitute his bed. There they were left in quietness for the rest of the night, but without food or drink. The heat and odor of the place were insufferable and were aggravated by the fact that all the necessities of nature had to be provided for in that crowded apartment. To men accustomed to every luxury, as many of those confined there were, the sufferings endured during this memorable night must have been a terrible ordeal. It is stated three of the prisoners died at the *conciergerie*, while at Bicetre a fourth lost his senses and committed suicide.

On Saturday noon an order reached the fort directing the release of Mr. Warren. He was summoned to the directors' room, and the formality of entering in a book his name, personal description, and address in Paris having been again gone through, he was told that he would be released the same evening. He was then taken back to the casemate, where he received a little food, and about 6 o'clock he was released and escorted to the railway by a corporal. Fortunately a little silver sufficient to pay his fare, which he had in one of his pockets, had escaped or had not tempted the cupidity of his captors, and he got back to Paris rejoiced that his adventure had had so speedy a termination. Since his return he has been taking steps to recover the money of which he was deprived by the police, but I am afraid without much chance of success.

Napoleon Writes.

The *Peuple* of June 16 publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Mackau, member of the legislative body:—

"I have received the letter in which, in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my Government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties, and to give to liberty durable securities by continuing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle or the sacrifice of individuals is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements, and that a government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country.

"NAPOLEON."

As Also Does Victor Hugo.

The following letter from Victor Hugo to Alphonse Karr has been made public:—

"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, May 30.—My Dear Alphonse Karr:—This letter need not be published unless you wish it. For my own part I do not ask publicity. I never defend myself from any imputation. My friendship simply gives you a piece of information—that's all. My attention has been called to a page of yours, in which you represent me as having been 'very assiduous' at the Elysee. Allow me to tell you, in the most friendly way, that this is a mistake. I never visited the Elysee more than four times. I could give you the dates. After the repudiation of the letter to Edgar Ney I never set foot in it. In 1848 I was only a Liberal; it was not till 1849 that I became a Republican. The truth then appeared to me and overcame me. After June 15, when I saw the Republic down, I took more interest in its good right than ever, because it was oppressed unto death. I then ranged myself resolutely under the banner of the weaker side. One day I shall perhaps tell the story. Those who say against me that I was not a Republican of the 'eve' are right. I joined the Republican party very late, only just in time to take my part in exile. That I have, it is well. Your old friend,

"VICTOR HUGO."

Dore Aids the Rioters.

Gustave Dore, the well-known painter, went out, like everybody else, to see the rioting in Paris. He was in his working clothes, that is, in a blouse, and was mistaken for a *gamin* from his youthful appearance. Some of the individuals who sow money to reap disturbance were doubtless led into error by that circumstance; for, on Dore feeling some one touch his pocket, he put his hand into it and found there a purse of five francs which he had never placed there. On the strength of his costume and face he was paid to aid in the riot!

State of Paris—Apprehensions of a Coup d'Etat.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, on June 15. That the state of Paris is sufficiently alarming you may gather from the fact that the arbitrary manner in which the Government has been treating journalists has induced M. Emile de Girardin, who is head of the syndicate of the fourth estate, to call a meeting of that body to-morrow to consider the situation. In some quarters a *coup d'etat* is expected, and M. Thiers, apprehensive that such a measure is in contemplation, has advised at least one friend to get beyond the reach of danger.

GENERALITIES.

Chase and Reconstruction.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

The Norfolk *Virginian* is entirely mistaken in its supposition that Chief Justice Chase said or did anything in the Cæsar Griffin case which would indicate that he considers the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, or that there has ever been any legal State Government in Virginia since December, 1865. For obvious reasons we do not wish to discuss the point, however. We trust that no one will entertain even the faintest hope of justice at the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States; for, whatever may be Mr. Chase's opinion, he has never made it known, and, if he should declare it, it would not control the Court.

A Submarine Steamship.

Accounts of a new plan for building war vessels are given in the German papers. Otto Vogel proposes to construct a submarine steamship, and the Berlin *Borsenzeitung* asserts that the Prussian admiralty has approved of the plans submitted for inspection. The vessel, covered with strong plating, is entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmounted by a vaulted iron roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first-rate iron-clad. It is said, however, that besides all the advantages of such men-of-war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this position is so completely under command that it can outweather a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes. Mr. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model, twenty-four feet in length, which will soon be finished.

A Fortunate Discovery.

Early on Saturday morning an affair occurred at East Newark which narrowly escaped a very tragic result. A Mr. Hewer was roused from his sleep by some member of the family who informed him that thieves were prowling about the house. Hastily dressing himself, he seized a gun and sallied forth, visiting the barn. On his way back he saw some one dart across the path. He raised his gun to fire, and was about to pull the trigger when he heard his mother's voice calling him to stop, as it was she whom he had mistaken for a thief.—*Newark, N. J., Register.*

Singular Mania.

There is a young lady residing in New Orleans, who, for some years, has been afflicted with temporary mental aberration. Of late, however, it has assumed a permanent form, and she imagines herself a great statesman. It is impossible to keep clothing suitable to her sex upon her, and she raves unless permitted to wear coat and pants like gentlemen. Her eccentricities sometimes assume an appearance of intense ludicrousness. At one time she is a lawyer arguing a case; at another, a judge trying a case; and then again, an orator delivering excitable philippics to a senate. Her parents watch her very closely and never permit her to escape the observation of one of them. But notwithstanding this close and almost incessant surveillance, she manages to escape to the front gallery or door sometimes, and a few evenings ago her appearance soon assembled around her a gang of boys and girls, whom she was addressing in veritable Anna Dickinson style.

A Big Bill.

A London correspondent writes:—

You no doubt remember the result of the Abyssinian war, of which we were so proud a year or two ago. And there is no doubt that, so far as the troops are concerned, the expedition was a most creditable one to our arms in every way. Not so, however, the financial arrangements connected with the war. We paid our first little bill, amounting to some $50,000,000, without much grumbling; but now we find there is a supplementary bill to be paid amounting to from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000; and, as usual, now that the horse is stolen we are beginning to lock the stable door. An inquiry is now ordered into how this enormous expenditure was incurred; but I doubt very much whether any good will result from the inquiry.

This payment, by no means a pleasant process at any time, has now to be met—or rather it has been met and is now being discussed. It is the old story of the Crimean war over again, and the forerunner of what we might expect if ever we go to war on a larger scale. Let it be remembered that the actual force that marched up to Magdala was not only numerically very small, but that, as a French staff officer who accompanied the force described it, the men were undergoing very great privations nearly the whole of the time, and that throughout the campaign there was nothing in the way of luxury and hardly anything in the way of comfort to be found in the camp, and yet we have to pay this enormous sum for punishing King Theodore of Abyssinia.

Exciting Scene.

From the Alpine (Cal.) Chronicle, June 12.

Some excitement was created in the County Court on Monday last during the sentence of Lawler. The prisoner having no counsel, the Court appointed S. W. Griffith, of Darkelsville, to act in that capacity. Griffith wanted one week's time in which to plead, but the Court refused to grant more than one day. Griffith and the prisoner then retired to an ante-room for consultation. In due time they returned into court, when Griffith stated that Lawler had declared his innocence of any intention to commit a larceny, but owing to circumstances in the case he had concluded to plead guilty, trusting to the mercy of the court. Judge Eno, after the prisoner had addressed the court in a penitent manner, questioned him regarding his past life, and gave him some good advice, remarking that he would be lenient with him, although his conduct in jail did not warrant it. He was then sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison. The sentence had hardly escaped Judge Eno's lips when Lawler "spoke out in meeting" thus:—"—— —— your old heart, you ought to sit there until I come out!" The Judge leaned forward and asked the Clerk if he had formally entered the judgment. Being informed that he had not, Judge Eno said:—"Lawler, your conduct shows you to be possessed of a depraved heart, and unworthy of sympathy, and I will add four years to your sentence, and now sentence you to seven years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary." The prisoner was furious at this stage of the game, and again belched forth—"—— —— you, you had better be dead when I come out again!" The Sheriff was ordered to remand him. As he passed through the room he cursed the Judge, Sheriff McBeth, and everybody else, saying he was young, and would get even with them. During the scene above mentioned the spectators were much excited, and would have been glad if Lawler had got fourteen years instead of seven.

CASS.

What the Republicans Have to Fight Against.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday published the following:—

The official connection of this gentleman with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad having ceased in consequence of the recent transfer of that road to the Pennsylvania Central, it becomes a question interesting to the political world, how much his strength in the Democratic party has been impaired by that circumstance, if impaired at all. We are inclined to believe that his chance for the Democratic nomination has been lessened by the little business transacted between the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central, that a call for a meeting of the "unstructed" has a bearing upon that particular question, and that by the time the convention is fully organized, if not a day earlier, the western friends of General Cass will find themselves weaker than they expected, deserted by their eastern allies, and several "sick men" on hand from their own region. Hancock and McCandless, we think, are out of the question, as neither of them is supposed to have the command of much money; and as money is what the leaders of the Democracy are most anxious about, the prospects of Packer are growing brighter—for, however the fact may be, the impression is general among the greedy Democrats that Packer will dispense the needful freely and abundantly, if nominated. As matters now stand, it looks as though the Republicans would have to fight against coal mines and bank and railroad stock this time. Well, it's none of our business, and in truth we feel little interest in the matter; but as we are sure to elect the Republican candidate in any event, we want to see the contest made interesting, and therefore should like to meet an opponent who had some *vim* in him, and as much money to spend as his most hungry backers desire—so that when they are whipped again, as they will be, they can't say it was because they had the wrong man and no money.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars of the Ocean National Bank Burglary Yesterday.

We print upon one of our inside pages an interesting account, taken from a New York paper of yesterday, of the daring robbery of the Ocean National Bank. From the New York journals of this morning we glean these additional particulars:—

What the Bank Officials Say.

This is what the officials told the reporters:—

The basement under the bank is occupied by Mr. William Okell, a broker, who some two weeks ago rented office room in the rear of his office to a party who gave the name of Charles K. Cole. This portion of the basement is immediately under the president's room of the bank, and through the ceiling of this an opening was made large enough to admit the passage of a man, coming out just behind the desk usually occupied by the President. On Saturday night the bank was closed as usual by the porter, a colored man, who sleeps in the upper part of the building, and who visited it about one o'clock on Sunday, when no signs of the burglary were noticed. Between 1 o'clock on Sunday and yesterday morning the vault was entered. This vault is defended by an outer door fastened by a combination lock, which was unlocked or picked, it bearing no marks of injury. The keys to the second door hung just inside the first door, and the thieves made use of them. The third door was pried open by means of a powerful screw, the force exerted being sufficient to depress the floor under the door perceptibly. In the inner compartment thus reached were two safes, both of which were forced open and their contents overhauled. One safe contained the boxes belonging to special depositors, all of which were opened and "gone through" in the most thorough manner. The amount obtained from this source is not known, but was very large, and will very likely reach nearly $500,000. One man states that his box contained coupon bonds, etc., to the amount of $50,000, all of which was taken. No portion of this loss, the officers say, falls on the bank, they not being responsible for special deposits. Only about $20,000, mostly in currency and legal tenders belonging to the bank, together with about $10,000 in checks, payable to order, which cannot be used, were taken. The thieves overlooked between $200,000 and $300,000 in Clearing House currency and other certificates, about $100,000 in gold certificates and other securities, which they were apparently afraid could not be negotiated. There was in the vault some $30,000 in coin gold, one bag of which was taken out of the safe, but left behind, evidently on account of its weight. Mr. Okell had a box in the safe with the other special deposits, which was opened and ransacked, but only a small amount taken from it. The officers, however, admitted, at a later hour in the day, that they were unable to state what sum was secured by the burglars. The counsel thinks it is in the neighborhood of $300,000; others say over a million dollars in convertible and unconvertible securities and currency was taken. At four o'clock the bank was still open; reporters were refused admission, with the remark that "nothing new has been ascertained."

How the Thing Was Done.

The theories of the detectives are all at variance and as diversified as the hundreds of non-professionals, who yesterday made minute examination of the entire territory covered by the thieves in their bold night's work. Some assert that the time consumed in effecting an entrance covered two or three weeks; others assert that it was accomplished in less than twenty-four hours, while a few hold to the theory that actual operations were commenced after 1 o'clock on Sunday, when the janitor last made an examination of the bank. The detectives are equally at variance as to the manner in which the robbery was executed. The majority of them say that it was done from below, and there is no evidence to show that any parties operated from above, while others, fully conversant with the jobs of burglars, emphatically assert that there are certain marks that positively indicate that the entrance was effected from both sides of the floor. Discarding all theories and speculations, it is safe to say that there are certain circumstances to sustain the hypothesis that the robbery was planned and executed with the knowledge or connivance of some person or persons fully conversant with the habits of the employes of the institution, and with a full knowledge of the location of the vaults and safes, the mysterious combinations of the locks, and the contents of the vaults and safes. This theory is confirmed by the following circumstances:—

First. The outer door of the vaults shows no evidence of having been operated upon by the usual instruments employed by burglars, while a close examination developed the fact that it was opened by a person familiar with the combination (Corvet's patent) and the habits of the bank officials.

Second. The second door of the vaults bears no evidence of violence. The employes of the bank assert that the keys of this door were left and found hanging on a nail inside of the outer door, and that the second door was opened with these keys. They do not state whether it is their habit to leave the keys so exposed, but they may have been placed there by design by some person having access to them.

Third. A minute examination of the hole cut through the floor shows that the greater portion of the work was executed from below. The splinters in the flooring are on the upper side, and below these is a clean cut. To effect an entrance to the bank, however, it was necessary to remove a beam about four inches thick by fourteen inches in width. This beam stood on its width, and the burglars were forced to bore through its entire breadth to strike the floor above. In it are numerous auger marks, made from below. A close examination shows that after several of these holes had been made about two-thirds of the way through, nails were struck. The beam further shows that holes were bored from above to meet the holes bored from below—thus making a connection in the middle where the nails are located.

Fourth. Immediately over the aperture in the floor is a Brussels carpet closely attached to the floor. This carpet had been cut on two sides of a square, immediately over and on a line with the marks of the auger. A minute survey of the carpet shows no indentations by the auger, which would be visible were the work accomplished entirely from below.

These are briefly the reasons why experts insist that the burglary was accomplished either by the connivance of one or more of the bank officials or clerks, or by a confederate of the burglars, who had got possession of the key to the combination lock and secreted himself in the bank when it was closed on Saturday.

The Tools Used

were of the most approved pattern, and would gladden the eyes of less experienced burglars. About noon they were taken to the Central Police Office and deposited in the room of Chief Kelso, who on hearing of the robbery detailed two of his sharpest detectives, Elder and Vaughn, to visit the bank and make an examination. Late in the afternoon, so soon as he could be spared, he followed them and made a personal examination of the scene of the robbery. The detectives of the Central office have not divulged their individual theories, but one or two who made a close examination of the flooring, beam, and instruments found there, are emphatic in their declarations that the aperture was made from above as well as from below. The tools which the "machinists" left behind after securing their golden spoils, and which are now on exhibition in Mr. Kelso's room, include an immense jackscrew, valued at fully $200; a smaller jackscrew, ten saws, a number of wedges, several copper sledges, to deaden the sound; a variety of drills, dark lanterns, fuse, glazed covers, to hang over windows and exclude the light; two improved pulleys, numerous wrenches, four jimmies, made to unscrew in the middle; augers and bits, of improved patterns; several blouses and overalls, such as are used by mechanics, and which were saturated with sweat from the bodies of the operators, three pairs of rubber overshoes, to enable them to move about noiselessly, a rope to tie the porter if necessary, and handcuffs to secure him or other officials who might disturb their operations. The entire kit comprises fully 480 pieces, which, experts say, is one of the finest collections they have ever seen, and must have cost in manufacture fully $2000.

INSURANCE.

Operations of New York Companies in 1868.

The report of the New York State Insurance Department for 1868 states that there are in New York 104 joint stock fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $30,042,142 and net assets of $47,482,270, nine mutual companies, with an aggregate capital of $2,464,209. The foreign companies doing business in the State have an aggregate capital of $28,000,000. The mutual fire insurance companies, once very popular in the centre of New York, it is reported are rapidly disappearing, two having commenced winding up in 1868, leaving only nine now in operation. No new fire insurance companies were established in 1868—a fact in striking contrast with the statistics of 1853, when twenty-three new companies were organized. From this circumstance it is argued that the profits of the business have greatly diminished.

—Walter Brown has accepted Harry Leslie's challenge for a velocipede race of 100 miles.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Prospects of Civil War in Japan—The Mikado Preparing to Dislodge Enomato from His Stronghold—Disasters Among the Imperial Ships.

Government Seizures in Baltimore—The Western Crops—Collision in New England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Rowan—Fears of Civil War in Japan—Trouble About Enomato's Position.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Despatches received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, state that there is a prospect of the renewal of civil war in Japan. The season for military and naval operations having arrived, the Mikado's Government had determined to dislodge Enomato from his defenses in the vicinity of Hakodadi. A squadron of ships, including the Stonewall, was equipped for sea in Yeddo bay.

During the inspection the flag-ship blew up with much loss of life. There is a rumor of the Stonewall's machinery being out of order, and of her having sustained injury from grounding.

Enomato is said to hold a strong position to the northeast of Hakodadi, with troops in good discipline, well fed, armed, and equipped, and under the drilling of French officers which they had received during the winter. It was thought the Government would have some trouble in dislodging him.

One of Enomato's vessels, the Ashuelot, had entered the harbors of Yeddo and Yokohama, took a survey of the vessels and naval preparations of the Mikado, and retired without molestation from the fleet or forts. Admiral Rowan expresses his opinion that all that is wanted to make the Government of Japan strong is "peace" and loyalty among the princes.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Base-Ball.

NEW HAVEN, June 29.—The Yale University Base-Ball Club beat the Williams' College Club yesterday. The score stood 26 to 8.

Collision.

PROVIDENCE, June 29.—The steamers City of Newport and Bay Queen collided in the bay yesterday during a dense fog, and both were disabled. No lives were lost.

Colfax in Providence.

A large meeting was held at the City Hall yesterday, when Vice-President Colfax was introduced by the Mayor and responded to his welcome, being frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke of the condition of the country, of its material prosperity, of the inducements which it holds out to the poor man, as was evidenced by the tide of emigration flowing into it from every other country, then in glowing language predicted its future destiny. All round the world, from continent to countries, wherever a poor man seeks to better his condition, his eyes, heart, thoughts, and hopes are bent upon this republic of ours. It is not my testimony, said he, it is the testimony of the toiling millions that inhabit all the continents of this globe. He passed a high eulogy upon General Grant, upon the honesty and economy of his administration, spoke of the reduction of the public debt, and touched gracefully and effectively on other topics. At the conclusion those who listened crowded up to pay their respects to the distinguished speaker.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Steamer and Cargo Forfeited for Violating the Custom House Laws—An Outrage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, this morning, delivered a long and able opinion in the case of the Government against the steamer Cuba, of the Havana and New Orleans line, charged with smuggling fifty-four thousand cigars, in violation of the Government laws. The vessel, valued at about three hundred thousand dollars, is forfeited, and also the cigars. The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

A company of colored volunteer soldiers who attempted to parade in the streets last night were stopped by the police and disbanded in the midst of their march, with music, etc.

FROM THE WEST.

A New Road Opened.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—The trains over the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad commenced running yesterday. To-day an excursion party, consisting of the Mayor, City Council, other city officials, the press, and a large number of invited guests, will leave here for Cincinnati by the new route.

Change of Location.

A sensation was caused in this city this forenoon by the appearance of the Cincinnati *Commercial* in Main street.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 29—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties, 80⅝. Erie Railroad, 19⅝. Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—A. M.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands, 12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Corn, 29s. 6d. for old. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, June 29—A. M.—Sugar on the spot quiet and steady; Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 29—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 80¾. American stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm at better prices.

Corn 29s. for old, and 29s. 6d. for new. Flour, 22s. 6d. Peas, 27s. 6d. California Wheat, 9s. 11d. Red Wheat, 8s. 10d.

Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, June 29—P. M.—Tallow firmer.

HAVRE, June 29.—Cotton afloat firmer at 148f.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Flour $4 50@5 37½; light sales for export to China. Wheat quiet at $1 40@1 60. Legal-tenders, 74½.

FROM THE STATE.

Frightful Accident in Lancaster—One Man Killed and Two Fatally Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 29.—About 9 o'clock this morning a terrible accident occurred at the iron works of B. B. Thomas & Co. It appears that while some workmen were engaged in removing the lining from a furnace a portion of the structure fell, carrying with it the scaffolding upon which the men were standing.

One, a German, named John Schlerith, was instantly killed, and two others, whose names have not been ascertained, were injured in such a manner as to render their recovery very doubtful. It is rumored that Schlerith fell into the furnace and was instantly burned up. This cannot be authenticated at present, as the full particulars are not yet known.

FROM NEW YORK.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamship Hammonia reports, June 28, latitude 40·30, longitude 69·50, in a dense fog, collided with the barque Harriet Lievsley, of Picton, bound from New York to Montreal. The barque is a total loss. The crew were rescued, with the exception of one man, and the steamship was not damaged.

EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN.

A Harrowing Scene—Mrs. Crane Pleads for Yerger's Life.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, June 21.

Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted to make the following extracts from a lady's private letter to a lady in this city. It shows such true nobility of heart in the widow of the late Colonel Crane as cannot but add, if anything can be added, to the profound sympathy felt for the bereaved lady by the people of Mississippi. We quote:—

"When Rev. Dr. Crane got to Brown's store he found Colonel Crane lying with his feet on the pavement, and his head and body in the store, just weltering in his blood, and dead. On the floor, clinging to the dead body of her husband, and covered with his blood, was his wife, calling him by every endearing name, imploring him to speak once more. She was surrounded by men and negroes; no female near her. While Rev. Dr. Crane knelt by her, trying to do what he could, the negro preacher, Lynch, stooped over and said to her, 'You shall be revenged.' Dr. Crane told him there was no place for such language; if he could say nothing to soothe her he must remain quiet. Finally, Mrs. Crane was induced to enter a carriage, where they were joined by Mrs. Judge Jeffords and Mrs. Major Eagan, and all went to Dr. Crane's residence. Here the awful trial commenced—for the scene was truly heartrending. Mrs. Crane was seated in a chair covered with her husband's blood. She looked up at me and smiled, but oh! such a smile. She threw her arms around me, and asked me if I knew Joseph had been murdered, calling him by every tender name. I almost shrieked with agony. I got water and washed the blood from her hands. I never witnessed such agony. The ladies wept. The tears streamed down the cheeks of the officers. Mrs. Crane begged to go home at once to her parents—to her two sons—to the home where she had gone when first married, where her husband had made her life one scene of happiness, etc. She sang; she raved; but suddenly she turned and said:—Judge Jeffords and Dr. Crane, I call upon you to hear my words. Judge Jeffords, by all the love you bore my husband, and I know he was your dearest friend—your partner in law for seven long years—by all the love you bore him, I beseech you to use all the influence you have to save the man who murdered him. Joseph is in the hands of his God; let that God be his avenger. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.' Let not Mr. Yerger fall into the hands of man; let no more blood be spilt; let my husband's blood be offered for peace; let it cry to heaven for peace for his country; let it be the martyr's blood crying for peace.

"Turning to Dr. Crane, she said, 'Dr. Crane, preach this to all. I would go and see Mrs. Yerger if I could, and tell her I have no feeling of revenge.'

"She then threw herself into the arms of Dr. Crane and screamed, looking perfectly demented."

The remainder of the letter is a narrative of intense grief, from the privacy of which it would not be proper to remove the veil.

—The Crown Princess of Prussia indulges in ice cream to the serious impairment of her health.

—Hausmann, it is said, had a bet of one hundred thousand francs with Persigny that he would not be turned out.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. Beer, etc., claimed by Adam Glenk. An information of forfeiture on the ground that the claimant carried on the business of a brewer without having taken out a license. There were two cases against this claimant's property, in both of which verdicts were rendered for the Government.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Curdy, charged with the murder of William Hudson, before reported, the prosecution was abandoned and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

This morning the District Attorney called for trial the case of the boys John Baxter, Levi Stiles, and John Morris, who are charged with the murder of William McKleve. An application for continuance was made, but refused by the Court. The killing of McKleve took place on the 15th of November last, Sunday afternoon, he being attacked and stoned to death by a party of boys while quietly walking along the street in West Philadelphia. A number of boys were arrested and indicted for the offense, but were tried separately, and only one convicted and sentenced. These are the only defendants remaining untried, and the evidence is precisely the same as that adduced on the former trials, the main question being one of identity. At the time of our going to press, counsel were engaged in empanelling a jury. The defendants were represented by E. M. Whitesides and Christian Kneass, Esqs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 29, 1869.

There is a general contraction in all the items which make up the condition of the banks this week, the loans having fallen off $178,926, the deposits $912,749, and the legal tenders $404,793. This statement is not a favorable one, except inasmuch as it is the result of the course of trade, which at present is Eastward. No real stringency is anticipated in our market, the first of July being the period when unusually large amounts of gold and currency are thrown upon the market both by the Government and numerous corporations. About $31,000,000 in gold interest will be paid out by the United States Treasury, a considerable portion in our city, and dividends to the amount of some $20,000,000 will be also disbursed in this city, New York, and Boston in the shape of dividends. These movements cannot fail to give ease to the market and relax the rates for loans and discounts.

The market to-day is both active and firm, without any change from yesterday's quotations.

Gold is quiet, and prices are comparatively free from fluctuations. The premium at 11:30 A. M. was 137⅜. There are few transactions in Government loans to-day, and these in small amounts. Prices are decidedly weak.

Reading Railroad was firmer, and closed at 49@49⅛, an advance of ⅛. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 131; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅛; and Northern Central Railroad at 49⅛. 31⅛ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 44 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; and 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares were steady, but without sales to any extent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa Cp 5s	c.	94½	600 sh Read	is.c.	48⅞
$200 City 6s, New		99⅝	100	do	b10. 49
$500	do	85wn. 99⅞	300	do	is.48·94
$3000 Leh V new bs.			100	do	b30. 49⅛
	Cp.	85wn. 94	200	do	is.48·94
$1000 Ph & E 7s. 2d.		89⅜	100	do	c. 48⅝
25 sh Cam & Am.	is.	131	200	do	is.48·94
5 sh Penna		c. 55⅞	300	do	b15. 49⅛
200	do	is.55 56	800	do	is.48·94
300	do	is.55. 56	100	do	b15. 49⅛
2	do	c. 55⅞	200	do	is. c. 48⅞
2	do	55⅞	300	do	is.c. 48⅞
2	do	rec.55. 55⅞	200	do	49
4	do	allotm's. 55⅞	18 sh Leh Val R		56⅝
125	do	allotm's 55⅞	10 sh N Cent R		49⅜
139	do	allotm's 55⅞			

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121@121⅛; 5-20's of 1862, 121⅛@121⅜; do., 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 118@118⅛; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅞; do., 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; 10-40s, 108⅜@108½. Pacific, 106@106½. Gold, 137⅜.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅝	12·30 P. M.	137⅝
11·15 "	137⅜	12·31 P. M.	137⅝

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121⅛; do. 1862, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, 118@118⅛; do. 1865, new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, new, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1868, 119⅝@119⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 137⅜@137⅝; Silver, 131@133.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The money market to-day underwent a very sudden and an extraordinary change, which had the effect of seriously alarming the boldest of operators on the Stock Exchange. During the forenoon and during the portion of the afternoon up to half-past two o'clock, the rate on call loans ranged evenly at 7 per cent. currency for the great majority of loans, the exceptions being at gold interest for those accompanied by pledges of inferior collaterals, or where the borrowers were not in prime standing. At a quarter to 3 the scarcity of money became suddenly quite noticeable, and the interest rate advanced through the intermediate fractions of 1-32, 1-16, ⅛, ¼, and ⅜, until ½ per cent. was paid, in order to get money with which to make accounts good at bank. This is at the rate of 182½ per cent. per annum. A thunder clap in a clear sky could not have been more astonishing. Indeed, those who were not present in the excited group gathered on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange could hardly believe the fact when told them by others. The demand for money was so great and borrowers so unwilling to pay such extreme rates that many bank accounts were not made up until 4 o'clock, after which hour money was again being offered at 7 per cent., the decline from the climax descending through the scale of figures in the same order in which the ascent had taken place. In looking for the reason of such a sudden spasm, it is evident that the immediate cause of the stringency was artificial. The aspect yesterday morning was a most cheerful one. The warm summer weather seemed the forerunner of the easy market so usual at this season. Borrowers gave themselves little concern as to making their engagements, especially as on the last days of the previous week money was in the habit of relaxing to six per cent. in the vicinity of 3 o'clock. They expected to be similarly favored by postponing their inquiries today, the consequence of which was a very large accession to the number of borrowers in the interval just before the close of banking hours. Lenders found themselves in a powerful minority and put up their rates accordingly, while, to cap the climax, a number of prominent clique firms, operating either in a general 'bear' movement or for a short turn or 'scoop,' as the street technically designates it, bid up the figures to the extraordinary rate of one-half of one per cent. per day. Borrowers had themselves to blame for enabling the cliques to 'squeeze' them. The best of business men, however, might have been bulled into most hopeful expectations, so calm and unruffled was the surface of the money market during the earlier hours of the day. The revulsion is as ominous to the interests of the general mercantile community as to the speculating fratern

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

How far woman will profit, personally and socially, by that discussion of her true relation to the race which has become so common, cannot at present be accurately determined. We are living in a day of provokingly loose dialects; there are even those who appear to think that bad logic is irrefragible, if only it comes from a woman's mouth, and that she is safer in trusting herself to the guidance of notions which she has received from others than to those pure intuitions which have heretofore been her safeguard and ornament. That woman's place, even in the highest forms of civilization—a place which has been occupied for centuries without a protest—is the result of mere accident, or of the superior physical strength of man, we shall believe, when we can believe also that human affairs are governed by no immutable law, and that material force is the motive power of human progress. Nor are we yet able quite to discard certain opinions concerning the predestinate duties of maternity—the bearing, the nurture, and the education of children—which thousands of noble, womanly natures have heretofore found sufficient to save them from ennui and from frivolity. We may surely be pardoned if we perceive something more than chance, something more effective than masculine despotism, something fixed from the beginning, in the relative constitution of the sexes, and with which legislation cannot meddle without producing mournful and disastrous confusion.

In the beginning we may venture to point out how extremely difficult, how almost impossible, it seems to be to discuss these questions with continuous gravity; and without occasional touches of satire and ridicule. Mr. Stuart Mill, if we are not mistaken, is the only first-rate thinker who brings to the championship of "Woman's Rights'" a serious and coherent mind; yet even he commits in the beginning the capital error of regarding the duties of wife and mother as simply "an occupation." Against a definition so thoroughly mechanical as this, every human heart in a normal condition will indignantly revolt. But though the opinions of Mr. Mill are entitled, whether he may be right or wrong, to the most respectful consideration, it may be safely said that a majority of those who are loudest in their demands for what they call the emancipation of woman are also shallow in their reasoning, trifling in their illustrations, and crooked in their philosophy. We take the liberty of declaring that with a few notable and praiseworthy exceptions, the female orators who are engaged in promoting one of the greatest of all possible social revolutions do not seem to us to be in earnest. There is too much jesting. There is too much scolding, pure and simple. There is too much loose generalization. There is altogether too free an assumption of premises, and even from these the conclusions are drawn with an unsteady hand. There are too many freaks of costume, and there are too many frisks of speech; and too often upon the platforms the least acute observer detects rather a love of notoriety than a passion for genuine and permanent reform of social errors. To strengthen their position, and to make up for deficient reasoning, by presenting in their own persons a concrete argument in support of substantial sexual identity, women, thus far, have too often shown a disposition to imitate the worst masculine peculiarities, and to astonish society into acquiescence, even if they cannot convince. The inevitable result of this is to give a ridiculous air to the whole proceeding, and to encourage the gibes of the mocking and the irreverent. Men truly are not to blame if the boisterous disagreements of female conventions lead them to refuse to attach to the proceedings of such assemblages more than a moderate degree of importance.

As evidence of the truth of what we have just asserted, we might point to a new magazine which has recently been set on foot in England, and which is entitled *The Girl of the Period*. This is a slang title—a translation, we believe, from the French—which has been of late a good deal in the mouths of English men and women, and the exact purport of which we have never been able to determine. Even the journal before us is not particularly felicitous in its definition. "The Girl of the Period," it says, "is a natural outgrowth of circumstances. She is an involuntary Protest. She is the masculine Giggle of the Hour. She is the Irony of the Situation." What this means, we cannot undertake to determine; but the well-executed engravings of this magazine explain sufficiently its appearance in the literary market. Anything more thoroughly vapid and worthless than its letterpress, anything more flimsy than its contributions, anything sillier than its prose and its verse, we do not, after a rather long experience of such matters, remember to have encountered. The prints, however, are no doubt expected to atone for the pages; and for those who think that leg-pieces are the noblest productions of art, these illustrations must have an unspeakable charm. There is a picture of "The Croquet Girl" in a short petticoat; of "The Nautical Girl" in a shorter petticoat; of "The Hunting Girl" in a petticoat briefer still; and of "The Ballet Girl" in no petticoat at all. There is a picture of "The Ladies' Dressing Room" of "A Private Theatre," with one "lady" (smoking a cigar) in tights and trunk hose, and another "lady" gesticulating in trousers before an enormous mirror. There is a picture of "The Abyssinian Girl of the Period," in sufficiently scanty raiment. There is a picture of a young lady in ducks and a Jersey jacket, pushing a skiff from the shore. There is a picture of "A Muscular Maiden," who has knocked down an impudent *gamin*. There is a picture of two girls making a most liberal display of their limbs upon velocipedes. But our catalogue is sufficient. The world undoubtedly advances (or recedes). Ten years ago such pictures would not have been tolerated in any magazine published outside the walls of Paris; and it is from Parisian levity and looseness that these artists have drawn their inspiration. They are of the French, Frenchy. No delicacy of execution can conceal their prepense coarseness and sensuality. They seek, not to promote the true interest of woman, but to gratify the grossest physical tastes of man. Such works may answer, however, a useful purpose as a warning. They show that the old safeguards of home, the old influence of well-defined social relations, the old ideas of matronly and of maidenly purity, are not to be utterly discarded without incurring frightful dangers, and diminishing that modesty which can make even homeliness beautiful. The wild license with which we are threatened can have no charms for that man who truly loves his mother, his wife, his sisters, his daughters. Ready as we are to go as far as any one in all acts of justice to woman, disclaiming all desire to make her either a plaything or a slave, anxious for the full cultivation of her intellectual powers, regarding her purity with reverence, and solicitous for the full development of her peculiar mental powers, we should yet be blinder than blind if we did not see that innumerable dangers must attend a sudden change of relations which have been naturally established and so long maintained. It is one thing to abolish laws which injuriously affect the material interests of married women—it is quite another to attempt the repeal of nature's ordinances.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH IN THE CANVASS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is fortunate for the Republican party that the general policy of Congress, and the course marked out by General Grant for his administration, furnish precisely those elements of strength which most readily commend themselves to the favor of the people. While the more thoughtful of the Democrats are engaged in the almost hopeless task of weaning their party from its worn-out traditions, and inspiring it with an appreciation of new issues, the Republican may confidently point to what they have accomplished, and what they are doing, as evidence of ability to satisfy the requirements of the country. These requirements we take mainly to be, the introduction of honesty and purity into the administration of the Government, economy in every branch of the public service, the improvement of the public credit, a readjustment and large reduction of taxation, and the earliest possible completion of the business of reconstruction. Enough has occurred to show that on each point the popular wish is reflected in the measures of Congress and the work to which the administration, during its brief existence, has faithfully applied itself.

To estimate properly what has been effected, it is necessary to keep in mind the condition to which the rule of Andrew Johnson had reduced public affairs. His conflict with Congress entailed other evils than those connected with reconstruction. The entire service of the Government was demoralized. Expenditures were kept up to the war standard long after the exigencies which had occasioned them had passed away. Corruption pervaded every department. The revenue service was largely in the hands of imbeciles and knaves. Organized fraud turned into private channels streams that should have found their way into the Treasury. Thus while all forms of expenditure, civil and military, were maintained on an extravagant scale, the collection of the revenue everywhere suffered from the operations of swindlers and thieves. Integrity seemed to have been banished from the service where it was most needed, and the revenue service became a scandal to the Government and a source of constant and ruinous loss.

The advent to power of General Grant wrought an immediate change. Congress had performed its share of the work called for with an energy against which outgoing secretaries had peevishly remonstrated. The appropriations were largely cut down. The army was greatly reduced, and a plan inaugurated which will reduce it further. The navy was shorn of its costliness. And effective means were adopted to carry the same practice of economy into every department. All that was possible in this direction may not have been accomplished by Congress, but nearly all was done that seemed to be expedient until the results of earnest co-operation on the part of the Executive had been fairly tested. A period less than four months is too brief to develop these results fully. But it has sufficed to bring about great reforms, and to justify sanguine expectations as to the working of a Republican administration.

General Garfield, in a speech delivered the other day at Columbus, sketched some of the more striking characteristics of the four months' effort. First, as to the revenue. Its collection has been transferred to capable and honest men. The rascally "rings" which too long controlled it have been broken up, and reforms have been brought into play with immediate advantage to the Treasury. Although the first three quarters of the fiscal year yielded but $256,000,000, the current quarter will yield not less than $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 more than was received in any single quarter under Johnson. The whisky tax exemplifies the change in detail. In May, 1868, the total manufacture gave to the revenue but $1,500,000, whereas last month it produced $4,500,000, with thirty-six collection districts yet to be heard from. And every branch of the revenue service exhibits proportionate improvement. With the revenue thus rendered more productive, we may confidently anticipate material reductions in taxes next session.

Turning to the expenditure side of the account, General Garfield's statements are equally suggestive. During the first three quarters of the present fiscal year the expenditures amounted to $256,000,000, or an average exceeding $85,000,000. On the other hand, in the current quarter they will not exceed $60,000,000, or $25,000,000 less than in any other quarter of the year. Not only, then, will the Congressional appropriations, reduced as they were, meet the wants of the Government under General Grant, but there will be a surplus of some $37,000,000, and the nuisance of deficiency bills appears likely to be avoided for the first time in years. Meanwhile, too, the reduction of the public debt goes on, and the Treasury management, though not absolutely free from defects, commands a degree of public confidence which best testifies to its integrity.

These are considerations which tax-payers will appreciate. They are evidence of an intelligent performance of duty on the part of Congress, and of zeal, judgment, and integrity on the part of the administration. The Democrats may invent new issues, if they can. The Republican party, in the discussion of national affairs, may point with well-grounded satisfaction to what it is doing in the matter of economy, and to the foundations it is laying for the measures of relief which trade and industry unitedly demand. Its strength is in its works, and these will endure scrutiny.

A NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

From the N. Y. World.

The resignation of the feeble Mr. Borie and the appointment of the unknown small New Jersey lawyer, Robeson, to the vacated place, is so little of a change that it would hardly be worth public comment, if it did not furnish a new proof that President Grant is incapable of learning anything by experience. Mr. Borie has been a common butt of ridicule by Republicans as well as Democrats, and one might have supposed that even the narrow, stolid mind of General Grant would have made a better use of the opportunity afforded by Borie's resignation than to have appointed another novice and nobody as the nominal head of the Navy Department. The President has as little comprehension of the means of making his administration strong and successful as he had when he first selected a Cabinet which filled his political friends with mortification and his political foes with amazement.

When President Grant came into office, he found the executive department of the Government dwarfed and belittled by the encroachments of a usurping Congress, which had virtually absorbed into itself all the powers of the Government. He had no conception of any other method of recovering the just influence of the Executive than by procuring the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, and thereby gaining the means of operating upon the most vulgar and sordid motives by which men can be influenced in public life. Instead of aiming to gain control of a vast and corrupting patronage, as if that were the chief instrument of a statesman's power, General Grant, if he had been equal to his responsibilities, should have made it his first aim to rival Congress in its control over public opinion. He should have brought into his Cabinet the seven ablest men in the Republican party; men not merely of conspicuous ability, but of wide political and personal connections and recognized weight in the party. If he had sought these, and found them, in Congress itself, he would have weakened the influence of that body by the loss of its most commanding intellects, as well as strengthened the Executive by their accession to the Cabinet. General Grant's only chance of forming a vigorous and efficient administration consisted in bringing into it natural leaders of public opinion with whom Congress could not quarrel without sinking itself in the estimation of the party, and whom it could not persistently oppose or slight without splitting the party into fragments. What would become of the liberal party in England if it should get at variance with Gladstone and Bright and Lowe and the other leaders whose eloquence, counsels, and weight with the country give them their great ascendancy over the public opinion of Great Britain? Or how long could any British Ministry stand against public contempt if it were composed of men as imbecile and unknown as most of the members of the Cabinet of President Grant? If General Grant had formed his Cabinet of seven of the best known and best trusted statesmen of the Republican party, of the men who furnish the party with ideas, and are strongly entrenched in its affections, his administration might have been the master of Congress instead of its slave. There is not in his Cabinet a single individual who is a born leader of men; not one who ever had, or is capable of forming, wide political connections; not one who ever originated, or is capable of originating, a great public measure; not one who ever made a speech or composed a state paper that deeply impressed the public mind. In a free country, where government is merely the agent of public opinion, the political power will be actually wielded by those who have the best natural and acquired gifts for commanding the confidence and influencing the judgments of their fellow-citizens. If all such men are found in Congress, and none of them in the Executive, the Executive will necessarily be without weight or prestige, and Congress will monopolize the control of public affairs. In England, where the Ministry is the creature of the House of Commons, and deposed as often as it is outvoted, the Executive is nevertheless very powerful, because it is always composed of the very strongest men of the ascendant party. In our own country, an administration remains in office four years in spite of Congress; but if it consists of men destitute of political weight, it must be an object of perpetual contempt. Office is not influence, but only a position in which influence is possible when filled by men formed and trained for political leadership. If General Grant had not found the Executive Department of the Government curtailed and weak, he would have quickly made it so by filling it with such a squad of incapables as he has foisted into the highest offices.

MEXICO—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

From the N. Y. Herald.

We published yesterday a short but crisp letter from the city of Mexico. "The entire foreign population of that decaying republic looks hopefully for annexation, absorption, an American protectorate, or any other change which will insure security to life and capital and progress to the country. The Mexican people are anxious and will which most jealously the behavior of Mr. Nelson and an outcropping of Grant's Mexican policy." This is a graphic and exact picture of the condition of the public mind in Mexico. The growth of the contiguous northern republic is projecting the shadow of a colossal figure over the land, which every man sees and recognizes. Those who have interests at stake in the commercial channels of the country contemplate it hopefully, while those whose welfare is connected with the landed and labor interests look at it doubtfully and suspiciously, because they know not how the impending and inevitable change will affect them.

No sensible man—no, not even a sensible, thoughtful Mexican—believes that order can be established permanently in Mexico without the interposition or aid of some other nation more powerful and more advanced in civilization, and there is no nation that can interpose or give a helping hand but the United States. As to the development of the wonderful natural resources of that country and its progress in wealth and population, the Mexicans can do nothing themselves. Decay is seen everywhere. Though one of the richest and most beautiful countries in the world, a moral, political, and material blight rests upon it, from which there is no recovery but by the infusion of new social, political, and industrial elements. The day of either Spanish or native power has passed. Neither can hold Mexico up to the progressive spirit of the age, or even to her present position. Under purely native Indian rule, or that of the mixed races, she must decline. The spasmodic efforts made under the government of the Indian chief, Juarez, to preserve Mexico are creditable enough, but nothing has been accomplished in the way of harmony or progress, nor could that Government itself have preserved its existence but for the United States. The Mexicans may struggle against their fate, and talk, as they are accustomed to talk, bombastically of their own powers of recuperation and of maintaining their national integrity, but their decay is beyond remedy, and they have to follow the fate of many greater nations in history in this inevitable dissolution.

These results are recognized in the recent speech of the retiring United States Minister at Mexico, General Rosecrans, on the occasion of a public dinner in the city of Mexico. General Rosecrans admits there is no hope for the future of Mexico but in the infusion of new elements, as those of immigration, railroads, and other means of progress. But he remarks that these new elements must come soon, or hope will be lost. He speaks, however, at the same time of Mexico preserving her own autonomy. That is an error. It is the fatal error that now holds the Mexicans back from progress. The fear of losing their autonomy has prevented immigration, improvements, and progress, and is fast ruining the country. Nor will the American Government and people undertake to improve Mexico, and give her good institutions and liberal aid every way, without sovereign power over the territory. We cannot undertake a mere protectorate over such a troublesome and helpless people. We must have the country, and then, with possession, population from every part of this country, with capital and enterprise, would pour into Mexico. It would be the history of California over again. The new elements would revolutionize in a peaceful manner old decaying Mexico, and we should have a new state of things, which would be far better than this humbug of a mere sentiment about preserving the autonomy of the nation. The only hope for Mexico is in admission to the American Union, and the sooner her people find that out the better. That is the only autonomy worth taking about, or that is practicable on this North American Continent.

What Mexico needs is an insight to the manner in which this is to be attained, and a short view of its practical working after the step is taken. The problem of the manner must be worked out in Washington, and constitutes the great policy which is to succeed the Monroe doctrine on this continent. The resolution of General Banks, offered during the recent session of Congress, for the extension of a protectorate over St. Domingo, had a leaning in the right direction, but was inadequate to the great work before us. What is wanted is a clear and distinct enunciation of the fact that any of the republics south of us which desire to come into the American Union on equal terms with the existing members will meet a favorable consideration in Washington, with the assurance that their local and municipal legislation will not be disturbed, and that all private rights will be respected. The recent amendments to our Constitution make this step feasible to the republics south of us, and one successful example is all that is required to carry our boundary, without purchase or conquest, to the Isthmus of Darien.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The ground which our Government has taken from the start, and still maintains, regarding the Cuban struggle, is simply that of duty under the admitted requirements of international law. As it did not, on the one hand, render any officious, premature aid to the Spanish authorities in ferreting out "Cuban sympathizers," so, on the other hand, it has not fallen short of its full duty in promptly checking any known designs to violate international law. The assertion of a contemporary that the Government "raised false hopes in the Cuban sympathizers, which it now as cruelly crushes," is as unfounded as it is unjust. The chances of success in the Cuban movement never were taken into consideration, as we have been given to understand, in any Cabinet consultation as to what governmental *duty* required.

For ourselves, we see no inconsistency whatever in the present marked activity of the authorities in preventing violations of the law, as contrasted with any previous conduct of the authorities. What our Government declined to do in the first instance was to proceed to harsh measures on mere suspicion; when, however, direct information, of a sort that could be efficiently acted upon, was furnished to it by the Spanish Minister, of intended criminality, it acted instantly and satisfactorily. And one proof of the good faith which our Government has maintained towards Spain as a friendly power is the satisfaction of its official representatives in this country. Contrast this with the experience of Mr. Adams in London in 1861 and 1862.

On the other hand, it is due to our Government to observe that it has a twofold difficulty—a popular and a geographical difficulty—in maintaining its straightforwardness regarding the Cuban question. On the one hand, our people have sympathized heartily with the Cuban cause—and so, doubtless, individually, have the members of the administration, which, unlike its predecessors, agrees cordially with a majority of the people, both in foreign and domestic political questions. On the other hand, the proximity of Cuba to our coast, our enormous sea-board line, the large number of restless and adventurous spirits whom the war left in our large cities, and the great number of our resident Cubans, have made it difficult to discover plots for unlawful expeditions. Nevertheless, as we have said, the Spanish authorities have had no reason to complain of their information being slighted.

Now, of the alleged cases of "neglect of duty" which some papers, for partisan purposes, have set in array against our Government, the greater part will be found to involve no neglect at all. We have before explained how the selling of arms in open market, and similar procedures, had been misunderstood or misrepresented as infractions of law by some of our contemporaries. And as for the very few "hostile expeditions" which have really started from our ports, those that were not checked were not known until they had safely escaped. It was after their departure that even the papers got wind of them. The truth is that the Government's honesty and rectitude of purpose in the Cuban matter have been made manifest; and the very disagreeableness of its duty should secure it praise. As for the unfair pretense of the *World* that the late activity of the Government was caused by a decline in Cuban prospects, it is contradicted by facts. Cuban prospects for independence were never brighter than now.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND THE COLORED BROTHER.

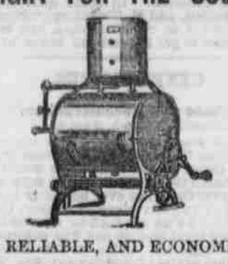
From the N. Y. World.

"Charity," the apostle tells us, "is not puffed up, and behaveth itself not unseemly." Clearly, Charity is no colored man and brother. The American of African descent is sadly puffed up, and behaveth himself most unseemly.

In Washington, the other day, he made a horrible attempt to outrage a young white girl of seventeen, the daughter of a clergyman, as it chanced, who has been very conspicuous in exalting the "loyal negro" above the "disloyal white" of the South. The exaltation of the "loyal negro" above the truly loyal white of the North, however, strikes him less favorably.

And here in New York the colored man and brother "went back" in the most lamentable manner upon no less eminent a "friend of freedom" than Governor Burnside, In this wise:—C. M. and B. was porter on a sleeping car, and in that capacity, while cleaning the outside of the boots of a dormant passenger, cleaned also the inside thereof. The outside was covered with mud. The inside was replete with greenbacks. The dormant passenger, awakening and finding his boots thus thoroughly "cleaned," caused the arrest of C. M. and B. Governor Burnside, chancing to be on the train, thought it impossible a colored man and brother who had "saved the life of the nation" could stoop to steal cash out of a white man's boots. So he volunteered to defend C. M. and B., and even to become his bail. But, alas! the missing money was found in the bailiwick of C. M. and B., who turned from honest black to dishonest white thereupon and confessed his crime. Had the money not been found, who knows but that Burnside's chivalrous defense of a colored man and brother might have insured him the next radical nomination for the Presidency? Upon such slight events does history turn. A pretty woman's silk stocking, we are told, made Robespierre turn in the street, and, making him turn in the street, sent Louis XVI to the guillotine, and raised a Corsican lieutenant to be the master of the world!

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

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OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4S

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and

Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [illegible] market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

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AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$88

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

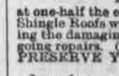
REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE.	Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 28 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furnitures while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 813 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 523 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED. 1 11 tf

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
26 6m No. 1125 FRANKFORD Road.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 900 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of quite an interesting character was held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. The following delegates were elected to the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, to be held in Portland, July 14:—Peter B. Simons, George H. Stuart, Wm. P. Crowell, John Wanamaker, Thomas Tolman, Hon. James Pollock, Rev. A. A. Willets, D. D., Henry C. Pollock, John Wiest, J. R. Sypher, H. N. Thissell, N. F. Evans, Geo. D. Stroud, Jacob A. Gardner, and R. H. Hinckley, Jr. Twenty-five new members were elected to the association.

—A meeting of journeymen painters was held last evening, at the hall, Fifth and Thompson streets, to form a Painters' Union, John K. Miller, Chairman, Charles Tracey, Secretary. After a discussion in reference to the present condition of the trade, and its future prospects, an adjournment took place. At the next meeting officers will be elected. It was stated that the average wages was $3·50 per day.

—A public meeting of journeymen house carpenters was held last evening, at the hall, Fifth and Thompson streets, for the purpose of forming a Carpenters' Union. Joseph Manson, Chairman, William Wiley, Secretary. The chairman made a brief address, showing the advantages of united effort among mechanics. It was finally determined to adjourn, in order to allow ample time to mature plans for carrying out the object of the meeting. At the next meeting officers will be elected.

—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—Thomas Hays, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 1240 Bedford street, foot injured. Michael Farwell, aged twenty-seven years, residing at No. 515 Penn street, severely injured by falling from a vessel. Jeremiah Burns, aged twelve years, arm fractured. Cecilla Brooks, aged thirty-five years, residing in Bedford street, below Seventh, struck with a trowel by her husband and severely injured about the head.

—The contested election case was again before the examiners yesterday.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Times* reviews the Indian policy of the American Government. It praises its patience and forbearance in the past, and believes the course it is now driven to adopt is unavoidable. No terms of peace are practicable with the unmitigated and, for the most part, irreclaimable savage. They must disappear, or the American nation will be checked in its growth and progress.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government intended to propose quarterly payments of the interest on public securities.

LONDON, June 28.—The House of Commons has passed the Bankrupt bill to a third reading.

In the House of Lords Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, granting out of the present revenue two millions sterling to Catholics, one million to Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

The Queen gave a public breakfast in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt to-day at Buckingham Palace.

PARIS, June 28.—The Emperor yesterday visited Beauvais, and was recived with enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor and Bishop of Beauvais received the Emperor at the city gates, and conducted him to the Hotel de Ville, where they presented addresses of welcome. In reply to the Mayor, the Emperor returned thanks for the welcome he had received from the municipality and people of Beauvais. He reminded the Mayor of his presence at the inauguration of the statue of the heroine La Hachette eighteen years ago. He was pleased to see the progress which the city and department had made since in agriculture and industry.

He declared that this prosperity was mainly due to the order which, for the past seventeen years, had reigned in France, and he was certain that this condition of order would never be seriously disturbed. In response to the Bishop, the Emperor said that the addresses by bishops, couched in language of piety, were always received with deference. If his prayers were heard, religion would be honored by a happy people, and France would be great and prosperous.

Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been convicted of the charge of illegally introducing that journal into France, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined three thousand francs. To these penalties are added the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship for three years, including the right to vote in any election or to occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif.

Livinison and Jourdan, editors of the *Siecle*, have been fined each five hundred francs, and each editor of the *Opinion Nationale* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred francs, all for violations of the press law.

PARIS, June 28—Evening.—The Corps Legislatif was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and Rouher, Minister of State, made the opening speech. He said the Chamber was convoked to verify its authority. The renewal of the Corps Legislatif, by universal suffrage, afforded a natural opportunity for the nation to express its thoughts, aspirations, and wants, but the political results of that manifestation should not be precipitated. The Government would present resolutions and projects of law in order to realize the wishes of the country.

Editorial articles appear in the *Moniteur* and *Pays* to-day on the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. They concur in declaring that honor and self-interest alike demand of the American Government a faithful execution of the treaty with Denmark.

MADRID, June 28.—The Republicans propose to move a vote of censure against Minister Sagosta and Senor Herrara for recent tyrannical conduct.

Prince Henri de Bourbon has taken the oath to support the new constitution.

A battalion of soldiers in Barcelona refuse the oath.

ROME, June 28.—The Pope delivered an allocution yesterday, in which he reviewed the condition of the Church in Italy and other countries. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription, as an infringement of the immunities, rights, and liberty of the Church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the Church in Austria and Hungary, and on the complaints of the Bishops in those countries.

The events in Spain give cause for sadness and mourning. The zeal of the Bishops in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecution, is a source of consolation. The allocution concludes with these words:—"Let the enemies of Christ consider the fate of His enemies. Let all pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and that the Church may be crowned with fresh triumphs."

FLORENCE, June 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Bologna.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The printers of this city have struck for an advance of wages and shorter hours of work.

HAVANA, June 28.—General Caballero de Rodas arrived in the harbor this morning. He brings nine hundred troops. The volunteers have assembled, and are making preparations to receive the Captain-General, who lands at noon.

HAVANA, June 28.—Rodas landed at 10 o'clock. He was quietly received, with the usual ceremonies. As soon as the Captain-General was installed in the palace, he issued a proclamation. He says the platform of his line of policy is embraced in three words—"Spain, Justice, and Morality." He thanks the volunteers for the services they have rendered in the cause of order, justice, and public rights, and tells them they ought to feel proud of their past action. He closes with an allocution to the army and navy.

The *Diario* publishes an article full of the usual compliments for the new Captain-General. The *Prensa* mentions the fact of his arrival in a brief article. The *Voz de Cuba* approves the proclamation, and hops De Rodas will act here as at Malaga and Dadiz.

A thousand insurgents attacked an encampment containing the garrison at Sabana Nueva, near Principe, on the 20th inst., and captured the entire force of eighty men. General Letona sailed from Principe to their succor, but arrived too late. The rebels had destroyed the encampment and left four Spanish soldiers dead.

The *Prensa* to-day acknowledges the news from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, and Gibara unsatisfactory. Advices to the 21st have been received from Santiago de Cuba that a number of filibusters from the schooner Grapeshot had been executed—among them, Charles Speakman, of Aurora, Indiana; Albert Wyeth, of New York; Carlos Quinones, Martin Gustez, and Havines Esternez.

Three filibusters, Pedro Valdez, Jose Pena, and Gregorio Rodrigues, were shot on the 12th inst. near Guantanamo.

[NOTE.—Albert Wyeth, a telegraph operator, was formerly employed in the American and United States telegraph offices of this city, and lately by the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company in New York city.]

Reinforcements left Neuvitas on the 24th for Principe.

General Escalante is sick.

The general headquarters of the insurgents are established on Elcorda plantation.

It is reported that Quesada, Valdes, Castillo, and Bembeta have met and united their forces.

Colonel Benegassi arrived here sick.

The cholera continues in the interior.

A report says a majority of the men who landed from the Perit and other vessels have either been killed by the troops or died from disease.

HAVANA, June 28.—Sugar firm, and business light. Exchange on London, 14¾@15½; on United States, gold, short sight, 5½ premium; currency, sixty days, 25½ discount.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¼.

—There are now no United States vessels in Cuban waters.

—The Cincinnati and Louisville Air-line Railroad opened yesterday.

—Vice-President Colfax made a speech in Providence, R. I., yesterday.

—General Canby has determined to apply the test oath to Virginia legislators.

—Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad were elected yesterday at Detroit.

—Coggswell's portrait of the late Mr. Lincoln has been bought for the White House.

—The Conservatives of Washington are trying to revive the old *National Intelligencer*.

—A freshet, near Hamilton, C. W., is carrying away bridges and destroying farm property.

—A store fell in Syracuse yesterday, killing a lad eleven years old, the son of George H. Green.

—On Long Island Sound, yesterday, the steamer Bristol ran into and sunk the barque G. B. Brown.

—The suit of Bradley against Judge Fasher was dismissed yesterday in the Circuit Court at Washington.

—At Brooklyn yesterday, in a match game between the Mutuals and the Atlantics, the latter won by a score of 7 to 1.

—The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, in a match game with the Olympics of Washington yesterday, won by a score of 16 to 5.

—Thompson McKinley, a claim agent a Gallatin, Tenn., was yesterday suspended from practice in bureaus of the War Department.

—At the last accounts the vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States was:—31,168 for and 12,075 against.

—The country in the vicinity of Junction City, Kansas, has been inundated. Twenty-five persons and numbers of horses have been drowned.

—Julia Gibbs and Ellen Wordson, colored women, fought with clubs at Richmond, Va., on Sunday. Ellen Wordson was killed. Cause of the duel, jealousy.

—Mrs. E. A. Pollard was tried at Baltimore, yesterday, for attempting to shoot Dr. Moore eighteen months ago. She was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

—The bridge near Corry, Pa., on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was washed away yesterday, and a train ran into the river, killing the engineer, named Sprague.

THE OCEAN BANK.

Bold and Ingenious Burglary—Nearly $500,000 in Booty Obtained.

From the N. Y. Commercial of yesterday.

The neighborhood of the Ocean Bank, on the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, was the scene of the wildest excitement from an early hour this morning, when it was ascertained that the bank had been robbed. The intelligence gradually spread throughout business circles, as the news spread, and the most improbable rumors gradually became rife as to the amount taken and the probable effects of the loss on the stability of the bank. Starting at $300,000, the loss was gradually increased by different narrators to over $2,000,000. The result was almost a panic, and it was found necessary to station a policeman at the door to keep back the crowd, and also to post a notice on the front of the building stating that the loss to the bank would not exceed $20,000. On visiting the scene our reporter found the business of the bank going on as usual, with no signs of its being interrupted. The facts of this, which is one of the most ingenious burglaries we have been called upon to record in a long time, are as follows, so far as can be ascertained:—The basement under the bank is occupied by Mr. Wm. Okell, a broker, who some two weeks ago rented office room in the rear of his office to a party who gave the name of Charles K. Cole. This portion of the basement is immediately under the President's room of the bank, and through the ceiling of this an opening was made, large enough to admit the passage of a man, coming out just behind the desk usually occupied by the President. On Saturday night the bank was closed as usual by the porter, who sleeps in the upper portion of the building, and was not again visited by any one, except by the thieves, until six o'clock this morning. In the interval thus afforded, the President's room was entered through the aperture described, and the vault opened. The vault is defended by an outer door fastened with a combination lock, which was unlocked or picked, it bearing no marks of injury. The keys to the second door hung just inside the first door, and the thieves made use of them. The third door was pried open by means of a powerful screw, the force exerted being sufficient to depress the floor under the door perceptibly. In the inner compartment thus reached were two safes, both of which were forced open and their contents overhauled. One safe contained the boxes belonging to the special depositors, all of which were opened and "gone through" in the most thorough manner. The amount obtained from this source is not known, but was very large, and will very likely reach nearly $500,000, all of which was taken. One man states that his box contained coupon bonds, etc., to the amount of $50,000, all of which was taken. No portion of this loss falls on the bank, they not being responsible for special deposits. Only about $20,000, mostly in currency and legal-tenders belonging to the bank, together with about $10,000 in checks, payable to order, which cannot be used, were taken. The thieves overlooked between $200,000 and $300,000 in clearing-house currency and other certificates, about $100,000 in gold certificates and other securities, which they were apparently afraid could not be negotiated. There was in the vault some $30,000 in coin gold, one bag of which was taken out of the safe but left behind, evidently on account of its weight. Mr. Okell had a box in the safe, with the other special deposits, which was opened and ransacked, but only a small amount was taken from it.

The burglars left behind a magnificent set of jimmies, crows, drills, and other tools, said to be worth over $1000, besides five hats, some coats, and overalls, which they evidently did not expect to need any more, having made a sufficiently good haul, if they succeed in getting away with their booty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Naval Secretary Formally Receives His Under Officers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—At noon to-day the officers of the Navy now in this city were formally received at the Navy Department by Secretary Robeson. The officers were in full uniform, and were severally introduced by Admiral Porter.

Secretary Robeson's Speech.

After the ceremony of shaking hands had been completed, the Secretary, addressing the officers, said:—I assure you, gentlemen, that it is with a feeling of the greatest interest, as well as pleasure, that I meet you to-day.

Though hitherto unacquainted with most of you, I could not have been ignorant of the names I have just heard without at the same time being ignorant of the history of my country. To have charge of the service of which these are representatives may well fill the measure of any man's pride. Your country also is proud of her navy, and she has reason to be so. The honor of every country is in the hands of her representative classes; and in your hands, at home and abroad, in the past as in the present, the interests and the honor of your country have always been safe.

In every domestic trial since our history began, the navy, as a class, has been true to the integrity of the nation; while abroad, as her peculiar representatives in the eyes of every people, her honor has been sustained by your abilities, dignified by your character, and illustrated by your services. In the presence of such a record the future must be secure, and in it we all have our parts to perform in various spheres and under various circumstances. Let it be our pride, then, in the future as in the past, in peace as in war, in the cause of our country, her integrity, and the free spirit of her Government, and in the great cause of progress and universal freedom of which she is and should be champion, that the influence of the navy shall be felt for good through all the channels of personal as well as professional influence. A single word further. The present Secretary of the Navy, in common with all others appointed to that position directly from civil life, will be found at first to have but little accurate knowledge of the business of the department. The details of its professional duties he cannot be expected to acquire. These are all, under the laws of Congress, entrusted to competent professional experts, who perform their duties under strict responsibility. But the principles upon which the efficiency of the service depends, and the general rules by which these principles are applied, and the manner and effect of their application to particular cases, these I intend, with your assistance, to understand and to master. It is not unlikely that mistakes will frequently occur, and particularly at the first; but knowledge, I hope, will soon come in aid of good intentions.

All business should be transacted through the appropriate bureaus. No favors which interfere with the rights of others should be applied for, and we trust none will be shown except that favor which superior merit is entitled to receive at the hands of the Commonwealth. But any complaints of general or special rules, or their application to particular cases, will always be heard by the Secretary, through the appropriate channels, of course. But there will always remain an appeal to the Secretary in person. My time, while I remain in this office, belongs to the service and to the country.

I shall be glad, on any subject of interest to the service, to see any officer of any rank, at any time when not engaged in other business. I desire to be your friend, gentlemen, and I trust you will be mine. I shall endeavor to study your real interests, which cannot but be identical with the interests of the country.

No Changes.

When the officers of the navy had retired, the clerks of the department were introduced by Holmes E. Oeffley, Chief Clerk of the department. The Secretary said he had received such high commendations of the clerks from his predecessor, Mr. Borie, that he would not make any changes.

Wilmington (Del.) is concerned about the paucity of her steamboating advantages. The *Commercial* remarks:—

We regret to have to report that there is yet no opportunity to get to Wilmington from Philadelphia by steamboat, for more than half an hour's stay. Nobody comes to ride in our cars, eat in our hotels and restaurants, or make purchases at the stores, simply because there is no time. What has become of the Ariel? Can we not have a boat to leave Philadelphia in the forenoon, and stay at Wilmington till towards evening? Surely it would pay, for full loads of passengers can be had at much higher rates than ten cents.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'23 | MOON RISES....11·12
SUN SETS....7 35 | HIGH WATER....6·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 15
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 15
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 16
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 17
Dorian	Glasgow	New York	June 18
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	June 19
Cella	London	New York	June 19
Hammonia	Havre	New York	June 19

FOR EUROPE.

C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Atalanta	New York	London	June 23
China	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Union	New York	Bremen	July 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 1
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 7
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 29
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 3
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Russ. brig Ida, Ingman, Liverpool, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Tally Ho, Cheesman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 49 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to order.
Schr T. A. Hunt, ——, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 5 days from Nanticoke river, with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr P. G. Armitage, Adams, 5 days from Nanticoke river, with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Samuel Croft, Skelton, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. E. Derrickson, Tunnell, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 28.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Martha McConkey, with wheat and corn to A. G. Cattell.
Charlie and Carrie, with flint to Balder, Adamson & Co.
William Simpsen, with lumber.
Young Irwin, with bark.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 28.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
A. W. Joslin and G. C. Satterlee, with ice for Philadelphia.
De Witt C. Fox, with spikes for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Zouave; Jas. Lotghney; Peter Tanney; Yuba; and Alvin Clark, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was spoken 17th inst. lat. 47 14, long. 33 30.
Ship Maggie Hammond, Evans, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 16th inst.
Ship John O. Baker, Miller, from Liverpool 15th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult. lat. 27, long. 47.
Steamship Prometheus, Grey, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Barque Dryaden, Gahrsen, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 16th inst.
Barque Woodlands, Higgins, from Rotterdam 14th ult. for Philadelphia, put into Halifax 23d inst. for medical assistance, the captain being sick.
Brig Prairie Rose, Low, hence, at Cardenas 18th inst.
Brig Tangier, Rose, hence, at Savannah 23d inst.
Brig Long Reach, Hutchins, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Brig J. B. Brown, Baird, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schr Z. T. Adams, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schr T. Benedict, Case, hence, at New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 25th inst.
Schr War Steed, Nickerson, cleared at Boston 26th inst. for Chester, Pa.
Schr Chris. Iszier, from Bath for New York, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schrs E. D. Endicott, Endicott; W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; and Emily and Jennie, Grace, from Boston; and A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, from Lynn, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Savannah, at Jacksonville 26th inst.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, at New Haven 24th inst. from Georgetown, D. C., and sailed 26th for New York or Georgetown.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Georgetown, S. C., at New York 27th inst.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 27th inst.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, at Jacksonville 18th inst., from Charleston.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We learn from the Portland papers that the plans and estimates for the Lighthouse on Half-way Rock have been accepted at the Treasury Department, and returned to the engineer's office in that city to be put into execution; and as soon as the appropriation becomes available, which will be in July, the work of getting out the material will begin. The Lighthouse will be similar to that on Minot's Ledge—a solid granite base of block dove-tailed together on the sides, beds, and top in the most substantial manner. The tower will be of same material, 60 feet high, 22½ feet in diameter at base, and 17 feet at the top. The stone will be got out this season at Fort Scammel, and the work of superstructure will begin early in the spring, and if the season is favorable the tower will be finished and lighted in the fall of 1870.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 29§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDWIN CATTELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 2w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 2w City Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK
CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,280,334·35
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121·10	
		$2,053,455·45
Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	360,960·00	
National Bank Notes	31,718·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	6,518·82	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	571,730·99	
		980,852·81
Expenses and Taxes		8,198·34
Total		$3,042,536·60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000·00
Circulation	417,500·00
Deposits	1,591,389·48
Profit and Loss	33,717·12
Total	$3,042,506·60

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869. 6 19 stuth 6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON,
under the management of Messrs. ELLSLER & DENIER, with their celebrated
PANTOMIME TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented Mr. George L. Fox's great
FAIRY AND TRICK PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which has had the unprecedented run of
385 NIGHTS
in New York, and performed in our Western and Southern cities by this Troupe
230 TIMES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be produced in a style of completeness which stamps it as the
MOST ASTONISHING PANTOMIME OF THE AGE,
and courts comparison with the famous
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.
Artists of the first reputation have been engaged, and no expense has been spared in any department to present
HUMPTY DUMPTY
in any respect inferior to its production in New York.
NEW COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL TRICKS,
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
GORGEOUS PARAPHERNALIA,
AND MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be personified by the celebrated pantomimist,
TONY DENIER,
whose delineation of the waggeries and waggeries of the
MERRY CLOWN
are unequalled.
Mr. GEORGE H. BEANE as the Simple Pantaloon.
Mr. HARRY LESLIE as the Nimble Harlequin.
Mad'lle AURIOL as the Tripping Columbine.
The Ballet will be under the direction of
MONS. HENRI ST. ODY,
the distinguished Maitre du Ballet, and comprises
SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO,
the beautiful and graceful Premiere Danseuse.
M'LLE ALEXANDRINA,
the beautifully-formed Seconda Danseuse.
MISS BEANE,
MLLE BELLINI,
the accomplished and favorite Soloists.
BETTY WIEGEL AND SALLIE MANNING,
the charming dancers, and a
FULL TROUPE OF CORYPHEES.
To give full and satisfactory effect to the
GRAND SKATING SCENE,
the managers have engaged the
CHAMPION SKATER OF AMERICA,
MR. ALFRED MOE,
who will perform many graceful and difficult evolutions upon Parlor Skates.
The favorite Comedienne,
MISS C. JEFFERSON,
as the
SPIRIT OF BURLESQUE.
The new and brilliant scenery produced in Humpty Dumpty is from the master hand of the distinguished artist, J. FETTERS.
The bill board advertising scene by Mr. W. E. SMITH, from designs furnished by PETER F. ABEL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND HUMPTY DUMPTY FESTIVAL
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at half-past 2.
To prevent confusion and to avoid any misunderstanding, the Manager announces the following
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND DRESS CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
SECURED SEATS, in either circle.....ONE DOLLAR
ORCHESTRA (or Parquet) SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR
FAMILY CIRCLE.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES.....EIGHT DOLLARS
Seats can be secured at the Box Office daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER for the Humpty Dumpty Troupe. 6 28 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.
POINT BREEZE PARK.
THURSDAY, JULY 1.
Purse $300; second horse to save his entrance; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that have not beat 2 31.
Entrance 10 per cent.; three or more to fill; two to start. Entries to close Saturday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Office, No. 144 South FOURTH Street.
6 24 6t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

DYEING AND PRINTING.
ESTABLISHED 1816.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu6
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—New Frame Cottage, large yard and garden, nine rooms, good water, five minutes' walk to Depot,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Public interest in the Chinese question is rapidly increasing on the Pacific coast, and the subject is gradually looming up into national importance. Years ago small bodies of the almond-eyed Orientals began to emigrate to California. They have since received so many accessions to their ranks that they now form a large proportion of the population of that State. A single vessel recently brought more than a thousand Chinamen to San Francisco; various plans for the speedy introduction of tens and even hundreds of thousands more have been devised, and it is quite possible that the influx may be swelled from a small stream into a mighty tide, until the United States shall receive larger accessions of population from the teeming shores of Asia than have ever been obtained, on the Atlantic coast, from Africa or Europe.

Heretofore the uniform course of emigration has been from the East, westward, to the West. This country and this age seem destined to witness, for the first time, the strange spectacle of counter waves meeting and breaking against each other. Over-crowded Asia, the cradle of the human race, at last finds in the settlements on the Pacific coast, and the facilities which steamships afford for reaching them, a short and easy road to a country where land is cheap and labor dear, and where an illimitable area and a vast variety of natural resources offer magnificent rewards to steady and intelligent exertion.

The question at issue is whether this movement should be encouraged or impeded. It has been the uniform policy of this country to welcome and facilitate immigration from Europe, but men on the Pacific coast are demanding that a different rule should prevail in regard to John Chinaman; and the Democrats of that region seem especially hostile, and they are apparently anxious to organize a sort of Irish-Native-American Anti-Chinese party.

The early Chinese immigrants sought a livelihood mainly in working abandoned placers, and they attracted little attention from any other class than the white miners, who uniformly despised and occasionally oppressed and maltreated them. But as industry became diversified, their value as cheap and reliable laborers was speedily recognized, and many new avenues of employment were opened. The Chinaman, if slow to invent, is quick to learn and to imitate. In his native land he is not only inured to toil, but endowed with an education and training which, however inferior they may be to the highest European standard, are still very useful and instructive. In the Flowery Kingdom he sees agriculture brought to a high state of perfection; and if the learning of his countrymen is of a comparatively low grade, he can at least boast that it is infinitely more ancient and more universally diffused than our own. Popular education, which is new to the white race, has long prevailed among the Chinese. The debasement of the lower classes of that country is caused rather by ages of oppression, and by the depressing influences inseparably connected with a redundant population, than by ignorance, idleness, or intemperance. Nobody denies that in his new field the Chinaman is an effective and industrious worker. As a rule, he gives full satisfaction to his employer. Whether on the ranche, on the railroad, in the factory, or in the kitchen, he does his work promptly and thoroughly, and his imitative powers enable him to learn new arts with astonishing celerity. He will not, like the Yankee, improve on the lessons of his master, but he will quickly understand and faithfully obey his instructions.

The root of the difficulty on the Pacific coast is that the Chinaman suits his new employers too well. He renders more and better service for a given amount of money than the men of other nationalities who are seeking a market for their labor, and the most earnest advocates of his proscription are those who deem him a dangerous rival.

As the Chinese gradually work their way eastward, this antagonism pursues them. In Nevada they are as bitterly assailed as in California; and it may, perhaps, depend upon decisive action of the people or the Government whether they will gradually spread over the whole country, from the Pacific coast to the Rocky Mountain regions, then to the Mississippi valley, then to the South, and finally to the Atlantic seaboard, or whether the Chinese influx shall be arrested and finally stopped altogether.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco recently called the attention of the sub-Committee of Ways and Means to the oppressions to which their countrymen are subjected in California. They complained that the spirit, if not the letter, of the late treaty with China was violated by these persecutions; they alleged that if Chinamen felt sure of protection, Chinese capital as well as labor would be attracted to the Pacific coast; and they recommended, as a practical measure of immediate importance, that the subsidies of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should be increased, so that the number of its trips would be doubled, and the intercourse between America, China, and Japan be proportionately enlarged.

On the other hand, there is an effort to drive away the Chinese now in California, and to prevent further emigration. The new Democratic Senator from that State has taken the stump against the Orientals. He alleges that they are not fitted for this continent, that they should not be tolerated upon it, and that they should be savagely ostracized. In accordance with these views, organizations have been formed not only to harass the Chinese, but to persecute the white men who employ them, and to threaten those who persist in hiring Chinese laborers and servants.

According to the accepted doctrines of political economy, this policy is not only cruel and wicked, but short-sighted and suicidal. The next worst thing to driving from a country a body of useful and industrious native citizens, as the French drove out the Huguenots, is to prevent the immigration of skilful laborers from other lands; and it is especially necessary for a nation which possesses an immense uncultivated domain to welcome aid from every quarter.

As the industries of Europe have been naturalized on our Atlantic coast, the industries of Asia may speedily be established on the borders of the Pacific, and the cultivation of tea speedily follow the culture of the mulberry tree and the raising of silkworms. Millions of Chinese are ready to seek their fortunes in America, if they can be assured of protection and moderate wages in exchange for steady and not unskilful toil. The mere fact that their hue and race are different from our own is no adequate reason why their services should not be utilized. It is said that they all wish to return to their native land after they have amassed wealth; but even this reason would not justify their exclusion, and there is little doubt that their disposition to become permanent residents would be greatly increased if persecutions ceased. What we are chiefly concerned in is their capacity as workers, and this has been thoroughly tested.

LIBERALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

To establish the Bonaparte family firmly on the throne of France is the leading idea with the present Emperor, as it was with his great uncle. Each made an endeavor or a pretense to reconcile liberty with despotism, the freedom of the republic with the imperialism of the Cæsars. In face of the well-known facts of history, each has claimed to hold the throne by virtue of universal suffrage, and, whenever practical, the imperial position has been fortified by a popular verdict of approval. The late French elections resulted nominally in favor of the empire; but the strength of the opposition was developed to such an extent as to excite well-founded uneasiness and alarm. The Emperor and his official supporters have been earnestly engaged in setting forth the merits of the system of government that has for the last seventeen years controlled the destinies of France, the value of law and order, the material prosperity of the people, and the evils that the license advocated by the enemies of the empire will bring about if their ideas are allowed to prevail. In fact, the whole policy of the second empire has been towards the reconcilement of two extremes, liberalism and imperialism, and the result has been practically a failure. For instance, the latest cable despatches inform us that the Emperor on Sunday made a reply to an address of welcome from the municipality of Beauvais, in which he reminded them that "their prosperity was mainly due to the order which, for the past seventeen years, had reigned in France, and he was certain that this order would not be seriously disturbed." And he is taking care that antagonism to the empire shall be suppressed, as far as it is in his power to do so, for in the same despatches we are informed that a sentence of a fine of 3000 francs and three years' imprisonment has been pronounced against Henri Rochefort, and that he has been disfranchised for three years, thus excluding him from a seat in the Corps Legislatif; and also that the editors of the *Siecle* and *Opinion Nationale* have been fined and imprisoned for violations of the press law. Rochefort came very near being elected to the Corps Legislatif, and such a triumph would have been one of the worst blows that the Emporor could have received; so, in order to prevent any such misadventure in the future, he has taken the precaution to have the erratic editor of *La Lanterne* declared ineligible, his offense being that he caused his spicy little journal to be introduced into France illegally. It would thus seem that the principle was broadly declared that liberty in France is liberty to support the empire, and nothing else. Indeed, this idea is set forth plainly in a letter from M. de Persigny—who undoubtedly acts as the mouthpiece of the Emperor in this instance—to M. Ollivier. According to his ideas, "it is neither to the laws on the press, to that on public meetings, nor to the liberal concessions of the Emperor, that is to be attributed the moral disorder which has recently manifested itself. Under the new *regime* inaugurated by the Emperor, the evil, in his opinion, arises from men and not from things." He says:—

"In reality, and whatever be said on the subject, there is no country more easy to govern than France, but on one condition, namely, than the government should possess all political virtues. It must be honest, upright, courageous and resolute: in two words, just and firm. If it is only just without firmness, advantage is taken of its feebleness, and it is trampled under foot. If, on the other hand, it is firm without integrity, people feel indignant and revolt. But if it combines the two qualities just mentioned, if it is just and firm, esteemed and feared, it can do everything with facility. It can easily tolerate all liberties, brave all perils, recover from all checks; for in the eyes of the French people, who esteem character more than intellect, there are no errors, no mistakes that may not be redeemed by a great heart. Well, then, my dear sir, this is the explanation of all that we have recently witnessed. The Government seemed to be weak, irresolute, pusillanimous, and a portion of the people have held it in contempt. A few individuals, perhaps of no intrinsic merit, but daring enough to brave a great Government, appeared in the light of heroes, and the multitude, which honors nothing so much as courage, admired them. The Parisians may, indeed, have made a strange mistake, but the feeling, at any rate, took its origin in the chivalrous character of the whole nation."

And then he gives a fling that seems intended particularly for Rochefort:—

"This is not all; for, by a singular instinct, and one which may serve as a lesson, it has shown itself full of disdain for the rhetoricians, those thunderbolts of war in words and those nullities in action. Any one would say that it had meditated on the history of Greece in the time of Philip of Macedon, on the misfortunes of that illustrious people lost by its orators, on the character of Demosthenes, the most celebrated among them, who was the first to fly from the battle-field of Chæronea, abandoning his arms, and who was driven from Athens as a prevaricator."

The Government, he thinks, has the power in its hands that renders it superior to all such collusions as have been formed or will be formed against it:—

"To sum up, nothing in the present situation could disquiet a firm and resolute government. Behind the voting bulletins which have astonished Europe there is not an idea, for no settled thought can possibly be discovered in that coalition of passions, cupidities, and anger, which we have before our eyes. In the midst of a democratic society like ours, with the infinite division of property and the powerful organization of the country, that coalition could not, without the most signal folly, brave the forces of the Government. In this world there is, in reality, nothing redoubtable but the shock of ideas, because they alone can produce devoutness, sacrifices, and heroism of mind. But at the epoch at which we have arrived, after a century of struggles for the same cause, and when the principles of the revolution have at length penetrated all minds and moulded all consciences, there are no longer any ideas in presence."

The real weakness of the present French Government has been shown clearly in the vigorous persecution of its enemies. It must certainly be unpleasant for public men to be criticized by the press or by orators who may disagree with them, especially if they deserve criticism. It is easy for such men, especially if they have the power, to persuade themselves that the public safety demands the prompt suppression of such criticism. Some of our own statesmen—members of the late Legislature, for instance—would very gladly suppress the voice of public opinion if they dared, but the principle has been wrought into our whole social and political system that free speech and an unrestrained expression of opinion on all subjects are essential to the preservation of a free government. If the empire were really strong, it would be able to defy such troublesome gadflies as Rochefort; but the annoyance which his ridicule causes is, in itself, a confession of weakness, and the persecution which has been directed against him is a certain sign of fear. The empire is not founded on virtue, nor is its chief end and aim the happiness of the people. The aggrandizement of the Bonaparte family, and the perpetuation of the Napoleonic dynasty, overshadow everything else; and so long as this is the case, Imperialism is assailable on every side, and the Emperor will ever feel the ground sinking from under his feet, and the fruits of his policy turn to ashes in his grasp. In attempting to reconcile Liberalism and Imperialism, he has not succeeded on either side; and his vacillations between concessions on the one hand and severity on the other only tend to complicate the situation by increasing the number of his enemies, without gaining for him any friends, except those who are influenced by self-interest, and who would not hesitate to desert him if it seemed policy to do so.

Never Say Die.—It takes a long time to receive news from the seat of the war in Paraguay; but the response of the Dictator Lopez to a demand made by the allied commanders, as long ago as December, 1868, for his immediate and unconditional surrender, has taken even a longer time than usual to reach this part of the world. In this response Lopez throws himself back upon his dignity, and talks like a veritable martyr in the cause of heroism and republican institutions. He appeals very freely to the sentiments of religion, humanity, and civilization; styles himself the elected ruler of his country; deplores the blood which has been shed in so many years of strife; places the fate of his country in the hands of the God of nations; and finally declares that he is ready to fight on until the same God and his armies have decided the definite fate of the Paraguayan cause. From first to last the effusion is gotten up in the extreme high-flying style, and taken altogether it is, considering the source from which it emanates, one of the most impudent documents that the present century will contribute to history.

Caballero de Rodas, the new Captain-General of Cuba, who smiles so grimly and complacently when he is styled "the Butcher," has arrived in Havana, and been welcomed by the turbulent volunteers. His first act, after taking up his quarters in the palace, was to issue a proclamation to the people of the island and the army and navy. If this proclamation is to be regarded as the key-note to his policy, the fate of the Spanish rule in Cuba is forever sealed. The basis of his proposed policy, he declares, is embraced in these words:—"Spain, justice, and morality." But this announcement is followed by a tender of thanks to the volunteers for the services rendered by them "in the cause of order, justice, and public rights." The bloodthirsty and vindictive policy of these disorderly and arrogant adherents to the Spanish cause is therefore fully approved by the home government, and an attempt will be made by the new Captain-General to carry it out to the fullest extreme. This attempt can result only in the complete and final overthrow of the Spanish dominion in the island, and when Cuba is once free from the yoke of Spain, her annexation to the United States will follow as a matter of course.

Jubal in a Bad Way.—General Jubal A. Early, who made such good time in the Shenandoah valley, has grown no wiser in his day and generation. He regards the proposed constitution of Virginia as degrading to the State in every conceivable fashion. Therefore, he advises his compatriots to vote against it. He also regards the Walker State ticket, from head to tail, as very offensive, but, being narrowed down almost to Hobson's choice, honors it with his support. If any Virginian has doubts of his duty in the present crisis, let him read Jubal's letter. All the unrepentant Rebels in the State are arrayed in the support of the anti-Wells ticket, and if it should succeed, even with the ratification of the expurgated constitution, the Old Dominion will be as far from being reconstructed as it has been at any time since the surrender at Appomattox. Letcher, or Wise, or "Extra" Billy Smith would be quite as good as the degenerated carpet-bagger Walker.

The Rottenness of Denmark.—The leading journals of Paris have come to the rescue of King Christian. The *Moniteur* and *Pays* of yesterday contained editorials on the so-called "sale" of the Danish West India Islands to the United States, each of them kindly advising us that our honor and our self-interest alike demanded "a faithful execution of the treaty with Denmark." To such advice the Government of the United States will give the most cheerful attention. The policy of this nation, from the first day of its independent existence, has been a faithful compliance with the terms of its treaty obligations to foreign powers. The only grievance that Denmark now has against us is, not our failure to comply with the terms of a treaty, but our refusal to make a treaty. Denmark, and all the rest of the world, for that matter, is well aware that the Senate of the United States must give its assent to a proposed treaty before it is worth any more than the waste paper on which it is written. Neither our representatives abroad nor our Executive at home are authorized to pledge a ratification by the Senate of any treaty which may be negotiated with a foreign government. Great Britain has as good a cause of complaint because we rejected the Alabama claims treaty as Denmark has, by reason of our neglect to ratify the bill of sale of St. Thomas and its surrounding and half-submerged volcanoes. We have no use for any of them; we do not want them; and, what is still more to the purpose, we do not intend to take them at an expense of $7,500,000 in gold.

The New Dominion has fixed upon the first of July as its grand holiday. It would have been quite as well if it had selected the Fourth, instead of the First. Doubtless many of our readers will live to see the time when a change is made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for the benefit of

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12§

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 20stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 332 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—The rates for the transportation of coal to take effect July 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.

S. B. KINGSTON,
6 29 4t General Freight Agent.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Sixteenth Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held in HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq., Professor RICHARD A. F. PENROSE, of the College Faculty, and Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
6 26 4t President of Faculty.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally [24 tu th 6t

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON STATUE,
JULY 5, 1869.

The Statue of George Washington, to be presented to the city by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania, will be placed in position and presented to the city, with appropriate ceremonies, on MONDAY NEXT, July 5, at 9 A. M.

The Controllers, Directors, Teachers, and Pupils of the Public Schools, the Mayor, heads of departments, members of Select and Common Councils, military, the Cadets attached to the Sixth School Section, as a guard of honor, and all associations bearing the name of Washington, are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Organizations desirous to take part are invited to meet the Committee, in Select Council Chamber, on THURSDAY, July 1, at 8 P. M.

WILLIAM B. HANNA,
6 29 2t Chairman of Committee.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,
June 19, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 10 4p

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia. TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE SEA SHORE,
VIA
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR ATLANTIC CITY LEAVE VINE STREET FERRY ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, AT 8 AND 9·45 A. M., AND 2, 3·15, AND 4·15 P. M.

The 2 and 3·15 P. M. Trains run through from Philadelphia in 2 hours.

Tickets sold on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, July 3 and 4, are good to return on any train on MONDAY, the 5th.

Fare for the Round Trip, $3.

6 29 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout.
6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave care at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL,"
BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 9 1m Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address (5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER,
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc, address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR.
6 21m CAPE MAY, N. J.

CONCRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuthsa6t

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY.
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PEEKSKOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
WILL OPEN JULY 1.

This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first wharf below Arch street.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIR CURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg, Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL. Terms for JUNE $2·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
5 31 SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

AT THE SEASIDE.

The Route to Cape May—Changes Since the Olden Time—Reminiscences of an Old Inhabitant—The Stockton House—The Beach—A Successful Season—Combination of Attractions—Sea-shore Pleasures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., June 28, 1869.

Of all the blessings which railroads have conferred upon the country, one of the most important to Philadelphia and Philadelphians, in the sweltering summer season, is the opportunity they enjoy, via the West Jersey Railroad, of reaching this delightful spot by a pleasant journey of a few hours. The route is pleasing and attractive, as it penetrates a country which is improving very rapidly, and passes through a number of thriving towns, including Gloucester, Glassboro, Millville, the famous Vineland, and various cities in embryo, which as yet figure more largely on ground plans than on the ground.

The substantial improvements, however, are so numerous, that a continual panorama of the progress which has vivified Southern Jersey is presented, and the traveller is led up, by steady gradations, to the grand attractions concentrated here.

An old gentleman informs me that when he took summer trips in his youth from Philadelphia to Cape May, the best mode of travel was by a lumbering market wagon, which wended so slowly along the sandy roads, through the wilderness, that as many days were required for the journey as hours now. He considered, however, that the pleasures of the scenery and bathing amply repaid his toilsome trip; and while he eulogizes the advantages of modern improvements, the prejudices of his early education, united with his well-preserved vigor, still make him refer a buff bath before dawn to the more decorous encounter with old ocean in the the draggling habiliments of a bathing-dress.

"Ah, sir," said he, "the railroads are wonderful things. Only to think of coming down here from Philadelphia in less than four hours, and of going over to the Pacific coast in a week. When I was young I went across the Allegheny Mountains. We had to camp out on our way, and it took us two months to reach Cincinnati. Then I went down to New Orleans in a flat-boat, and I spent three months making my way back through the wilderness, on an Indian pony, to Western Pennsylvania. There have been mighty improvements since that time; and although the West has been so greatly changed, the East seems to have done quite as much, in its way, too. I see fine houses stretching for miles in Philadelphia, over places which, when I was a boy, were considered dangerous on account of snakes. And who could have thought that down here, at Cape May, they would have ever built so many fine houses, introduced gas, organized a police board, run up the prices of land and rents to a metropolitan standard, and that they would ever erect a building like that (pointing to the Stockton House), which looks as grand as the finest public buildings at Washington, and can accommodate as many guests as all the watering place hotels that were in the whole country when I was a boy."

I have often been told that Cape May has the finest beach on the coast, and although my knowledge of the subject is limited, I should not wonder if this assertion was substantially true. The breakers break beautifully. While old ocean cannot be headed off or dammed up, it is at least systematically and advantageously rounded off here, so as to ensure bathers at once safety and a first-class bath on its well protected and gently sloping beach.

A large number of summer guests have already assembled here, but the preparations for a successful season are so ample that there is plenty of room for thousands more, and there is no doubt that they will come. It will be difficult to find such a combination of attractions at any other watering place on the continent. The lavish hand of nature has spread her bounties on every side, and art, enterprise, and industry have wonderfully improved and utilized them. In the background are cultivated fields, then elegant cottages, then a cordon of stores, restaurants, and hotels, which supply all the luxuries that a sybarite could crave; then, in the front, the grand waves, with their incessant roar and their picturesque rollings, preach eternally the insignificance of man and his mightiest works when they are contrasted with the wonders of creation; and this lesson is heightened by the gorgeous beauty of the clouds, which add new charms to the impressive scene.

Crowds have come and still greater crowds are coming to Cape May. Some for health, some for pleasure, some for a day's excursion, some for a whole season's campaign, some to inaugurate new flirtations, and some to be haunted by the ghosts of old ones. The pale, wan, sickly child will gain a new lease of life, the vitality sapped by dissipation or over-exertion will be renewed, and the gayest of revellers will wash away the physical dregs of their frolics.

SCHUYLKILL.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another column, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

☞ *LINEN SUITS IN WHITE AND FANCY SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CASSIMERE SUITS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DRAP D'ETE SUITS FOR SUMMER.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DUSTERS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA AND LINEN, DUST-PROOF.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CHEVIOT SUITS, SEVERAL SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *SUITS FOR SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *SUITS FOR TRAVELLING, YACHTING, AND SPORTING.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *WHITE VESTS, DUCK and MARSEILLES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS, ALL AGES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *GARMENTS TO MEASURE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

CHARLES STOKES'

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at No. 824 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BLACKMON.—On the 27th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JOSHUA H. BROWN, of this city, to Miss SARAH E. BLACKMON, of Leed's Point, N. J.

KETTLEWELL—VESSELS.—June 27, 1869, at the Parsonage of Trinity M. E. Church, Chester, Pa., by Rev. George W. F. Graff, Mr. RICHARD W. KETTLEWELL to Miss ELLEN VESSELS, both of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARTRAM.—On the morning of the 27th instant, JOHN BARTRAM, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. W. Griffiths, No. 256 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock.

DEAL.—On the 26th instant, MARY DEAL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 5102 Tacony street, White Hall, Twenty-third ward, on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GOLDSMITH.—On Monday, June 28, 1869, THOMAS OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Jr., son of Dr. Thomas Oliver and Eliza V. Goldsmith, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, Ionic Lodge, No. 94; Camden Lodge, No. 15; Siloam R. A. Chapter, No. 7; Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, A. Y. M., Camden, N. J.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214; St. Jona's Commandery, No. 4; A. and A. Scottish Rite, Philadelphia, and the Order generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 335 N. Fifth street, on Thursday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAFFNER.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. MARTHA HAFFNER, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry C. Harrison, No. 934 Franklin street, on Wednesday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

THE PEOPLE

ACCEPT THE INVITATION.

Enormous attraction!
Complete satisfaction
For the people who call;
Such courteous attention,
Delightful to mention,
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

The sales are stupendous;
The stock is tremendous,
For clever folks all;
So wondrous inviting,
Each caller delighting,
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

When, freely perspiring,
The thin clothes admiring,
Folks eagerly call,
Each happy new comer
Finds thin clothes for summer
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

Every sort of fine clothes you want, gentlemen!
Thin! Thinner!! Thinnest!!!
Come yourselves,
And bring your boys

TO THE

Great Brown Stone Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 622 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Several Job Lots of Dress Goods.

30 pieces Stripe and Neat Figured FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 cents, cost nearly double.
15 pieces WHITE GROUND GRENADINES.
10 pieces Black and White Stripe Pekins, 28 cents. Reduced from 50 cents.
— pieces Buff and Chocolate Linens for suits, 31 to 37½c.
50 pieces fine White Pique, 31 cents.
Fine Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents.
100 pieces Striped Mohairs, for suits, 25 cents.
Neat Plaid and Stripe Shirting Calicoes.
50 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 25 to 37½ cents.
20 pieces Stripe Swisses, extra fine, 37½ and 45 cents.
8-4 French Muslins.
200 dozen Linen Towels. Bargains.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

100 dozen Autograph Fans. Fine. 37½ cents.
Handsome Vienna Fans, printed on silk.
500 Silk Fans. Greatly Reduced.
Gents' Summer Gauze Pants, 62 cents. A job.
Gents' fine Lisle Thread Vests and Drawers. Half price.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

75 dozen fine French Colored Bordered Hemstitched Hdkfs., 45 cents, worth 75.
100 dozen French Plain White, 25 cents to $1·00.
Fine one and two-tuck Sheer French Hdkfs.
Full line Hosiery and Gloves.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
100 dozen French Mechanic Corsets, 95 cents.
"Genuine" Robert Werley Corsets.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1·20 to $4·75.
Fine Shetland Shawls, $2·75.
100 pieces Light Calicoes, fast colors, Sprague's, 11 cents.

XTRACT! XTRACT!

200 dozen genuine Legrand Oriza Lys Xtract. The only genuine Oriza Xtract in the city; superior to any imported, at about half the price of Lubin's.

SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS

Silk Umbrellas, made expressly for our sales.
Also, Pongee Parasols. 6 25 4t

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Orgaudies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

3 19 PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00 $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIKON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

LINENS,

LINENS,

For Ladies' Suits and Men's and Boys' Wear, from 20 cents, all linen, to the choicest fabrics in the market.

CASSIMERES,

CASSIMERES,

CASSIMERES,

From 50 cents, all-wool, up to the best and most desirable offered anywhere.

CLOTHS,

CLOTHS,

CLOTHS,

From 6-4 wide, at 75 cents, up to the finest Scotch, French, and English imported. Also, a large and handsome variety of Water-proofs and Ladies' Fancy Cloakings.

Our stock is all new, and the assortment complete. Prices were never known to be so low—even the panic prices of 1857 surpassed.

Call and examine for yourselves.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,

NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

6 26 stu2m PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE THIS SEASON MADE LLAMA LACE POINTES A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FISCHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,

Will find our stock of

WHITE GOODS

Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES, Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents, TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

GENUINE AND PURE

French White Preserving Brandy,

IMPORTED DIRECT, AND FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT.

LONDON

FANCY BISCUITS

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR

THE ONLY GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

ALBERT AND EUGENIE,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FINE BISCUITS,

FROM

PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,

The Largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS

AT

LOW PRICES.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Closing out Stock of Spring Importations, to make room for New Goods.

Plain Silk Fringes, 14c. per yard and upwards.
Fancy Silk Fringes, 50c. per yard and upwards.
Knotted Silk Fringes, 80c. per yard and upwards.
Satin Quilled Ribbons, No. 3, Black, $1·70 per piece.
No. 4 Colors and Black Satin Quilled Ribbons, $2 per piece; also, Nos. 6, 7, 9, 12, in Black.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. per yard and upwards.
Real Thread Laces, 25c. per yard and upwards.
Real Valenciennes and Cluny Laces at very low prices.
Quilled Alpaca Braids, all colors, for travelling suits, $1·30 per piece.
A full line of Pique Trimmings, very low.

J. C. MAXWELL,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PAPER PATTERNS,

S. E. COR. CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH,

6 29 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

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WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

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HAT AND BONNET
MATERIALS,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
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BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

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FOR 30 DAYS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

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CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

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In Unrivalled Assortment.

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INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to

HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2·25
Children " " ..... 1·25
Servants " " ..... 1·50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 5½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 45 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

FIREWORKS.

The Original Fireworks Store, Established in 1832.

The largest and most complete stock in the city.

Exhibition Pieces of the most beautiful kind, for private display, and in great variety.

JOSEPH P. BUSSIER & CO.,

No. 107 South WATER Street and No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue. 6 22 11t

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out

FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.

For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 f

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Arrest of American Citizens in Paris—The French Cable—Crime in New England.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 29.—The Great Eastern on Monday at noon was in lat. 48 23, long. 25 11, having run 833 miles from Brest and had paid out 916 knots of cable. The signals are still good.

Complaints Against the French Authorities.

PARIS, June 29.—J. Q. Warren, an American citizen, has entered a formal complaint with Minister Washburne of ill treatment and arrest by the French authorities during the recent election riots, and demands compensation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Red Pepper Dodge Again Successful.

BOSTON, June 29.—This morning a well-dressed man entered the jewelry store of Josiah Gooding, on Washington street, Mr. Gooding's son being in attendance, and while examining some jewelry, threw red pepper into the young man's eyes, and escaped with about $2000 worth of diamond rings.

Harvard Commencement.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the banks, Custom House, and insurance and public offices were closed to-day, on account of Harvard commencement.

Work was commenced to-day on the new telegraph from Boston to Duxbury, to connect with the French cable.

The Storms.

HARTFORD, June 29.—The storm yesterday was very severe in this State, and especially in the northwestern towns. There are rumors of extensive damage to roads and bridges, but no details are yet received.

FROM THE STATE.

Affairs in the Mining Regions.

Special Telegraphic Report to Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 29.—The disaffection among the strikers continues to about the same extent that it has since the partial resumption of work a few weeks ago. Scarcely a day passes without a conference between the operators and committees or delegations of the strikers with a view to effecting arrangements for resumption, but all these conferences have resulted in nothing like a final settlement of the basis question.

The men at Summit and in the vicinity of Tamaqua say they will accept nothing less than the rate demanded. Some week since $1 per car, and 10 per cent. increase, according to the advance in the price of coal. The operators are determined in their refusal, and thus matters stand. Many of the men who are not encumbered with families are moving away to other localities where work can be obtained.

Disaster.

ROCHESTER, June 29.—Fifty feet of the towpath bank of the Genesee Valley Canal, near Portage, were washed out yesterday. It will take a week to repair the damage.

INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

8 ftu4 No. 35 South THIRD Street.

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EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 3f

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1246, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO.,
4 23 tuthsu Portsmouth, Va.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25f No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NOTICE.—The "FARMERS' MARKET COMPANY," MARKET Street, below Twelfth, having appropriated a department for a wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market, will offer the stands to rent at the Superintendent's Office, in said market building.
6 28 3t* PHINEAS PAIST, Superintendent.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
F. P. MOYER & BROS.,
6 25 1m No. 730 MARKET Street—730.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

ENGLISH POLICY IN CHINA.

From the London Saturday Review.

Some China correspondence which has recently been issued, while it shows that there are two sides to the questions which have been discussed in Parliament, on the whole fully justifies Lord Clarendon's stringent instructions. A general monotony, including much variety of detail, characterizes the numerous quarrels between the inhabitants of the country and their unwelcome guests. When a merchant or a missionary has contracted for the purchase of premises, it sometimes happens that, with or without the connivance of the vendor and the local authorities, a mob prevents the purchaser from taking possession of his property. Occasionally goods belonging to English owners are stopped in transit, notwithstanding the production of all proper documents; or a trader passing near a village is pelted or assaulted by natives who are as hostile to strangers as if they lived in the midland counties. The consular agent on the spot at once adopts the cause of his countrymen; and if a gunboat is within reach he requests the aid of the officer in command, who is only too happy to find exercise for the energies of himself and his crew. At the outset it would seem that the Chinese are for the most part in the wrong; but if the correspondence accurately represents the state of affairs, there is no foundation for the charges which have been made against the upper classes. The gentry or literary graduates, who were lately denounced in Parliament, have had little or nothing to do with the outrages which have furnished an excuse for retaliation. In the only instance in which one of their body had instigated a riot, the culprit, when he was arrested in compliance with the demands of the Vice-Consul, was found to be a half-witted man of seventy, who was, even in the opinion of his accusers, scarcely a proper object of punishment. The officers of the Government, although they may probably not be disinclined to screen delinquents, almost always reply to the reclamations of the Consuls with courteous professions and promises; but experience shows that both the mandarins and the population are the most deferential when a zealous lieutenant, with a Vice-Consul at his back, has taken a fort, or fired a few volleys of musketry among an armed village rabble. A petition from the inhabitants of a place called Tang-tun, which had been punished with lawless severity for some irregularity of the kind, is touching in the helplessness which it indicates. The villagers say that "on the 8th of this month some children, seeing your great country's war-boats passing, were much frightened, and, running away, foolishly excited our people to attack them; for which the great army has entered our village and punished us. We repent our fault fully, and, prostrating ourselves, beg undeserved that mercy may be shown us, and promise that, men and women, we will one and all live peaceably and quietly for coming generations under your favor. Trusting that the great Consul will hear our prayers, etc." In this case, which is the worst recorded in the correspondence, Commodore Oliver Jones, acting apparently under the orders of Sir H. Keppel, the commander-in-chief, had burnt part of a village, and almost destroyed a town of 7000 inhabitants, in consequence of some shots which had been fired on the boats of the gunboat Cockchafer. Admiral Keppel will perhaps hereafter be able to explain a seeming breach of faith with the Viceroy, who had undertaken himself to punish the offenders, receiving the promise of the Admiral to abstain from independent action. It is due to the Consul, Mr. Robertson, to record his open disapprobation of Commodore Jones' unfortunate exploit.

In the vast empire of China there are wide differences of character and civilization. Some of the collisions reported in the correspondence occurred in the island of Formosa, where an aboriginal population under Chinese rulers is still so deficient in refinement as to practise cannibalism. It is not surprising that in such a country missionaries should be exposed to inconvenience; and the religious difficulty is aggravated by quarrels between English merchants and Chinese traders who formerly possessed a monopoly of the staple commodity of camphor. In consequence of various grievances for which no redress could be obtained, Mr. Gibson, the Acting Consul, induced Lieutenant Gurdon to seize a town and a fort as a security for the concession of a string of demands. The operation was effected with laudable skill and courage; but it is satisfactory to find that the civil and military officers have been sharply reprimanded, and that Lord Clarendon had both removed Mr. Gibson from his post, and instructed the English ambassador to express his regret to the Chinese Government. Sir H. Keppel had previously directed the return of a large sum of money which had been exacted from the local authorities, but in other respects he approved of Lieutenant Gurdon's conduct. It is perhaps desirable that pugnacity should be tolerated in sailors; but the naval commander-in-chief has shown, on more than one occasion, an imperfect apprehension of the rights which belong even to the Chinese. The English Government, in concluding the treaty of Tientsin, insisted on the residence of an envoy at the Court of Pekin, for the express purpose of avoiding the necessity of collision with the provincial authorities. It was thought expedient, as well as just, to support the Imperial Government by recognizing its paramount right and duty of enforcing order. When consuls and naval officers take the law into their own hands, they furnish the Chinese Government with unanswerable grounds of complaint. It is probably true that local action secures speedier redress, and Sir Rutherford Alcock expatiates in an elaborate despatch on the difficulty of applying European rules of conduct to dealings with a nation which acknowledges a different standard of laws and morals; yet, on the whole, it is impossible to justify systematic violation of the treaty. The English Envoy, though he hesitates between two inconsistent lines of policy, has the merit of having strongly condemned the acts of Mr. Gibson and Lieutenant Gurdon. Prince Kung addressed to him an indignant protest, concluding with the intimation that he might hereafter be induced to apply directly, through the Chinese Ambassador, to the English Government. As Sir Rutherford Alcock remarks, "they are evidently making progress in their diplomatic education;" and he admits that, if the Minister on the spot will not do the Chinese Government justice, "they are perfectly entitled to refer the matter in question direct by their own mission to the Home Government, and to notify to other Courts the steps taken;" yet, in this argumentative despatch to Lord Stanley, Sir R. Alcock expresses a doubt whether the method of settling difficulties by local action is not preferable. The plan of direct application to the Central Government is, he says, "more consonant with treaty relations and international law, but it is also more damaging to the Emperor's power to govern the Empire, and more costly to the foreign power resorting to it." According to his statement, the Imperial Government is almost always unwilling or unable to correct distant abuses; and he contends that the local authorities must be taught to respect treaty obligations for their own sake, if they care nothing for treaties or for the orders of their own Government." "Experience," he adds, "leads infallibly to the conclusion that, where treaties have been imposed by force on an unwilling government, as all with China, they can only be upheld by similar means." It is proper to state that Sir Rutherford Alcock condemns in the strongest language the action of consuls and naval officers without the direct orders of the Minister. Lord Clarendon has expressed his readiness to extend the powers of the Minister, if he requires additional facilities for restraining his subordinates; and it cannot be doubted that the Admiral will be cautioned against the too ready indulgence of his professional instincts.

In diplomatic decorum and dignity the chief statesmen of China stand on a European level. In his interview with Sir H. Keppel, the Viceroy of Canton bore himself like a polished gentleman, while the policy which he announced was equally prudent and vigorous. He had, he said, already ordered 4000 troops to march against the village which had fired on the man-of-war's boats, and he trusted that the operation would have the happiest effect. In answer to some apologetic language of Sir H. Keppel, he remarked that officers would sometimes make mistakes, and that he had found it so with his own. "On taking leave the Viceroy renewed in the most impressive manner his expressions of esteem and regard for Sir H. Keppel, and trusted that on his next visit to Canton his Excellency would do him the honor of dining with him." On the following morning the Viceroy sent his card, with his farewell wishes, to the Admiral. It was in the course of the same day that Commodore Jones attacked the villages, in obedience to orders which had perhaps been issued before the interview. It is absurd and impossible to treat courtly magnates, who argue with the closeness of accomplished lawyers, as irresponsible barbarians; but the laxity of Chinese administration, and perhaps the latent dislike towards foreigners, will probably lead to the practical adoption of Sir Rutherford Alcock's policy. For the present the experiment of exclusive reliance on the Imperial Government ought to be fully tried; and, if it is necessary to recur to occasional local pressure, all the treaty powers should, if possible, be induced to adopt one common mode of action. There is, perhaps, no part of the world in which the representatives of the great civilized governments act so much in harmony. During one of the consular combats with the Chinese, an American gunboat was present, for the purpose of countenancing the English demands. Any privilege which might be withdrawn from any one of the trading communities would be immediately refused to all foreigners. In the less civilized parts of the empire it is consolatory to observe that Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries are equally liable to persecution. The relations between Europe and China will ultimately be determined rather by necessity or convenience than by deliberate policy. It has apparently not yet occurred to any Chinese diplomatist to demand satisfaction for the ill treatment of the Emperor's subjects in Australia or California. A hundredth part of the injustice which has been inflicted on harmless and useful Chinese gold diggers would, if it had been perpetrated at the expense of English or American traders in China, have been long since avenged with the aid of irresistible gunboats.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cuban Insurgents.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 14 says:—There appears to be no doubt that at least one vessel, equipped with warlike stores for the insurgents in Cuba, was allowed to escape from New York. The American Government stopped the Quaker City, but only after strong reinforcements for the Rebels had safely departed from the port. Of course they will compensate Spain for the consequences of this negligence? A correspondent of a New York paper sailed with one expedition, "ostensibly for Jamaica." Seeing that the vessel had on board arms for 5000 men and ten pieces of artillery, the authorities must have wondered what was her business at Jamaica. In future, when the exertions of the Government to stop the Quaker City are boasted of, it would be well to explain the escape of the vessels loaded with arms, which scarcely took the trouble to conceal their real destination.

Comments on our Intentions.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 14 says:—The Americans are accused of seeking to convert their recently purchased subjects in Alaska to Protestantism. A Russian priest, named Koyriguin, who had been sent to Sitka for the purpose of maintaining the orthodox church there, writes to his countrymen that the cathedral had been closed by an order of the commander of the American troops, and that all the natives who intended to observe Lent had been arrested. It would be interesting to learn how the American clergy preceed in their work of conversion, as the natives know not a single word of English, while the clergymen, in all probability, know no other language.

Proposed Cession of Gibraltar.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The possible cession of Gibraltar to Spain was alluded to by Mr. Goldwin Smith in his address at Ithaca on the 19th of May. Is any such plan seriously in contemplation? We own that at the time the question was mooted of offering the Spanish throne to the Duke of Edinburgh we had a misgiving on the subject, remembering that our gratitude for the civility of the Greeks in offering their throne to the same prince led us to part with the Ionian Islands, and thinking it hardly impossible that we might be induced to commit a similar act of detrimental generosity "for an idea." But we should take warning by the consequences of our surrender of this stronghold. We gave away a good depot and coaling station and the key of the Adriatic, which enabled us to overawe the factious populations of the Turkish coast.

The Œcumenical Council.

In reply to the inquiry whether all the bishops are bound to assist at the Œcumenical Council, Cardinal Barnabo, in a letter dated April 30, 1869, answers:—"It is certain, and not to be doubted, as appears from the bull of convocation itself, that every bishop is bound to be present, or, where he cannot, to appoint an ecclesiastic to represent him, explaining at the same time the legitimate motives which prevent his personal attendance. In cases in which particular circumstances will not permit a bishop to absent himself from his diocese, the Holy Father has expressed himself as not averse to granting a dispensation. It is, however, necessary that the bishop should make special application for dispensation to his Holiness himself."

An Expedition to Egypt.

Sir S. Baker Pasha's force for the conquest of the Soudan will consist, we believe, of two regiments of infantry, each 600 strong, one regiment of irregulars 600 strong, two regiments of cavalry each 450 strong, two light batteries, and one heavy battery—in all a force of some 3300 men. The country is difficult, the climate very damp and feverish. There is no opposition to be apprehended in the field, but it will be interesting to see how Baker Pasha, who is not a soldier, handles his little army. He has power of life and death in his command. We hope he has power to watch over his own life and health.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

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DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF

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DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupons.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS n New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 31

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Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi 1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

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FINANCIAL.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

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Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

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STYLE,

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Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	196,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,050 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
56,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
16,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,800	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,800 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,235 25
	Real Estate	96,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3756. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,928 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,443 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 921 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	R. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. H. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 26

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 16

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & CILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,

Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,

Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4thstu4 N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

4 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 5 2 No. 434 RACE Street.

THE PIANO IN THE HOUSE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The manner in which the British public, "which moves all together if it move at all," adopts *en masse* this or that novelty in time-killing by a system of mutual imitation, is not more remarkable than the constancy of its favor for certain articles, fashion and custom turning them at last into absolute "necessaries." It is the correct thing, for instance, to have a piano in your drawing-room, as much as to have an armchair. The furnishing is incomplete without it. You may have no ear for music, you may even regard with horror, as did Elia, the measured and apportioned concatenation of noises called by that name; but you must have a piano nevertheless. Fashion in a town mansion, respectability in a suburban cottage, alike demand it. Hence the immense and increasing outlay upon these instruments, from the modest twenty-five guinea "cottage," warranted (to disappoint you in every way), up to that noblest of its species, the hundred and eighty guinea "grand." Hence, also, innumerable prancings thereupon, carried on especially at our evening reunions with a regularity, an absence of interest, and a futility of meaning which must surely be puzzling to visitors from other climes. One can imagine the court circles of Siam or Java enlightened by their ambassadors in this wise:—"These people in the North have another most singular custom. In all their dwellings we found a cunningly devised framework of polished wood, the abode of strange and indescribable sounds, called forth upon applying the hands violently to certain black and white levers, symmetrically arranged in groups having apparently some symbolical signification. When these people meet to entertain each other, rational discourse is continually interrupted by one or other of the guests being compelled by the rest to operate violently upon this machine. We often felt for those (and they were chiefly females) who were so treated. There was evidently some disgrace attached to it, as they always hung back with many pleadings and excuses, until absolutely forced to the machine; when the rest of the company, apparently from motives of delicacy, turned their backs on the victim, and talked loud and cheerfully to distract attention from her. In vain we endeavored to discover the origin and meaning of this singular superstition, which probably has a religious origin," etc.

Englishmen are sometimes conscious of similar bewilderment when their attention is distracted by the current kind of "drawing-room music" with its conversational accompaniments. More or less we have all writhed under the fantasies of the young lady with a brilliant left hand, have shuddered at the advent of the person (generally a curate or a young person in the civil service) who "plays a little," and have wondered at the hostess' "thank you, that is so charming." And in moments like these, most of us have pondered why it is that this peculiar form of musical art should be degraded into a wretched claptrap exhibition, to be wreaked upon unoffending people who accept invitations given with apparent kindness and good faith. Why is the piano, of all other instruments, to be a *corpus vile* for all persons, with or without musical organization, to play fantastic tricks upon? A man does not learn to play upon the organ or the violin unless he feels moved thereto by some special faculty, some innate yearning. With the piano, we begin by making it a necessary article of furniture; and when we have got it, of course we must show that we know what is done with such things. It is the pride, the ambition, the business of ladies to be agreeable and entertaining in the drawing-room; music is agreeable; therefore the manipulation of the piano must be part of a "finished" young lady's education. A boy may have a sincere love and an obvious taste for music, and find under our present system of school and university education scarcely any encouragement for his taste or opportunity for his talent; rather it will be stigmatized by grave and reverend seignors as a mischievous temptation, incompatible with serious aims in life. But let a girl betray the most hopeless incapacity for comprehending either harmony or melody—it is all one, learn she must. It is part of her education, of her duty in life, that she should be able to play a rattling fantasia at least as vigorously as her neighbors, the Misses Brown and Jones. Hence the murderous sounds which go up to the gods from a thousand academies daily; and thus it is that countless young girls, to whom we look for the maintenance or the elevation of the tone of society in England, spend a large part of the best days of their youth in what to many of them is but a dreary mechanical exercise, and to all is a sacrifice of time and trouble quite disproportionate to the end attained. The time which might be employed in gaining real knowledge and cultivation of mind and character is employed in achieving a talent for debasing a beautiful art into a showy mechanical display distasteful to themselves and wearisome to others.

But it is not a law of nature that the piano in the house should be merely an instrument of wood and wire for the exhibition of digital dexterity. Of itself, it is the portal of an ideal world, an "ivory gate" of dreams, affording to the jaded spirit easy refuge from the work-a-day world. And the very causes which have combined to make it so popular an instrument—namely, its facility of manipulation and its versatility of effect—are just those which render it so peculiarly happy a means for bringing musical art into our homes. The powers of the instrument are restricted, it is true; nevertheless, it is capable to a great extent of imitating and recalling effects only to be attained through more ample and costly media. The many-voiced symphony, the chorus which has awakened the echoes of Exeter Hall, the organ and anthem which shook "the prophets blazoned on the panes" at the Abbey, may all be recalled on the piano in a manner bearing somewhat the same relation to the original effect that an engraving bears to a painting—giving form and outline, and leaving the colors (and much besides, alas!) to imagination. One of the most renowned pianists of the time told the writer of this article that when he played for his own pleasure he never played piano-forte music; his delight was to take an orchestral score and try how much of its effect he could reproduce from his single keyboard. To do this well is not given to everybody; but something may be achieved in that way by a true player, and another pleasant form of domestic art study is found in the endeavor to represent on the piano the combined effect of voice and accompaniment; a kind of performance which demands concentration of mind as well as delicacy of finger, and which certainly appeals to higher artistic faculties than the execution of clattering fantasias on popular airs. Above all, if we look at piano-forte music proper, such as has been written by true masters of their art, who did not work for show, what a world of beautiful things do we find—"sounds and sweet airs that give delight, and hurt not" either the instrument or the listener's ears. The sonatas of Beethoven alone contain a response to almost every mood of the mind; and what is it that we want of music more than that it should harmonize with our humors and provide our minds with a refuge from uncongenial everyday surroundings? Perhaps there is no more striking exemplification of the beneficence of this art than the fact that in many a dull room in a dull street, where life seems tied down to the mean and vulgar and commonplace, the bare presence of a piano does then and there furnish means for instantaneous flight from such mundane annoyances, bringing at once light into the gloom, and kindling the mind with noble and beautiful ideas. And, looking at the matter from this point of view, may we not be pardoned for feeling contempt for that kind of prostitution of music in our drawing-rooms which modern education has created and fostered? Musical education, for the most part, goes merely to the attainment of a certain routine mechanical dexterity. Among those who make music their profession, it is, of course desirable that a high standard of executive power should be maintained; though Beethoven declared that all public performers seemed to him to lose expression and feeling exactly in proportion as they gained in execution. But nothing can be a more silly waste of time than for amateurs to attempt those showy difficulties which are the best stock in trade of too many professional pianists. They can rarely be really successful; and if they do succeed the game is not worth the candle, for the end attained is only at the expense of valuable time which might have been much better employed. What we want in our social meetings is not to have the piano kept going, like a mill, against an opposing torrent of conversation, but to have music that is worth listening to well played, if people wish for it and will listen to it, and not otherwise; and if half the time spent by young ladies at school in excursions up and down the key-board were occupied in learning something about music as an art, some of us might have less reason to dread the sight of "the piano in the house."

—The Mariners' Church, of San Francisco, has a pulpit in the shape of a ship's stern.

—Newton Theological Seminary graduates eighteen this year, the largest number yet.

—The Unitarian Society at Mansfield, Massachusetts, has Universalist preaching, and thrives under it.

—The Prussian Baptists held their annual meetings the first week of May, in Stettin, reporting 8709 members.

—Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., has been compelled by impaired eyesight to suspend his professional labors.

—The Texas newspapers are urging concert of action among the friends of temperance and in the Sunday-school cause.

—Of the 1200 convicts in the Illinois State Prison 360 are members of the Y. M. C. A. which has been started there.

—At a Mobile Episcopal church, after the collection all the contributors rise, and the pastor consecrates the offering with prayer. Everybody gives something.

—The London Metropolitan Railway is now 7½ miles long, despatches 368 trains, carrying 110,000 passengers daily, the fares reaching $4000.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING, AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper U. S. A., a large lot of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of: —

34,285 Uniform Jackets, Vet. Res. Corps, new.
47,740 yards Worsted Cords, new.
67¾ yards Black Cloth, new.
1,054¾ yards Green Kersey, new.
3,000 Common Tents, linen, new.

There will also be sold at the same time a large lot of Damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of:—

2,700 Woollen Blankets.
25,423 Uniform Coats.
857 Sack Coats.
1,188 Forage Caps.
409 Shirts.
886 pairs Stockings.
4,036 pairs Trowsers.
1,100 Grain Sacks.
20 sets Harness.
21,450 feet Galvanized Pipe.
19,925 feet Gas Pipe, assorted;

and a variety of articles, embracing Chevrons, Drawers, Flags, Knapsacks, Camp Kettles, Bolts, Carts, Saddles, Tools, etc. etc.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.
6 29 8t

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books,	Writing Cases,
Satchels,	Writing Desks,
Traveling Bags,	Bankers' Cases,
Porte-monnaies,	Dressing Cases.
Portfolios,	Money Belts,
Cigar Cases,	Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX.
December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, Respondent:—Sir:—Take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable on SATURDAY, July 3, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN ROBERTS.
6 24 25 29 7 1* Attorney pro Libellant.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 6 11f

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT AT
GETTYSBURG BATTLE GROUND,
JULY 1, 1869.

The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Hanover Branch, and Gettysburg Railroad Companies have arranged to run through trains, without change of cars, from PHILADELPHIA TO GETTYSBURG, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29th and 30th, 1869, for the accommodation of parties desirous of visiting Gettysburg and participating in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument.

Trains will leave the depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, June 29th and 30th, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" Lancaster	2·35 P. M.
" Wrightsville	3·35 P. M.
" York	4·20 P. M.
" Hanover Junction	4·50 P. M.
Arrive Gettysburg	6·15 P. M.

Trains will also leave Harrisburg on the same days, and connect at Hanover Junction with those from Philadelphia.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 1 at 4·20 P. M. and 8 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8·10 P. M. and 11·45 P. M. The 8·10 P. M. train will have a connection at Harrisburg, eastward, with the Cincinnati Express, and the 11·45 P. M. train at Harrisburg, westward, with Cincinnati Express.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 2 for Philadelphia and New York, via Wrightsville, as follows:—

Leave Gettysburg	9·00 A. M.
Arrive Wrightsville	12·40 P. M.
" Lancaster	1·40 "
" Philadelphia	4·10 "
Leave Mantua June'n	4·10 "
" N. Brunswick	6·18 "
Arrive New York	7·48 "

The 9 A. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 12·55 P. M., and connect with mail West.

The 12·30 P. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 3·55 P. M., and connect with fast line West.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Wrightsville, $8·70.

Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Harrisburg, $7·20.

Tickets to Gettysburg good from June 26 to July 1, inclusive.

Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1 to 3, inclusive.

For tickets and other information apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., No. 901 CHESNUT Street; S. H. WALLACE, THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets; FRANCIS FUNK, No. 116 MARKET Street. 6 26 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD;
A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergymen."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author,
DR. E. DE F. CURTIS.
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., 8. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3½

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8½
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fires as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produces a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 23 S. ELEVENTH Street. 6 4

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P.M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 6·40, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7¾, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 19 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	2·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8 00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8 00 A. M., 3 30 and 6 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 5·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRACY.

Their Conventions.

Forty-nine Under Full Headway This Morning—Full Reports of their Proceedings—The City and Legislative Nominations.

The Democracy last evening elected their delegates to the city, county, senatorial, legislative, and ward conventions, which met this morning for the purpose of nominating standard-bearers who shall receive the support of the "unterrified" masses of the city at the October election. Contrary to usual custom, no serious rows occurred, or, if any did take place, which is more than probable, Democratic policemen have taken occasion to suppress the news. It seems to be the impression that "the ring" had things all their own way, and that the nominations to-day will be unsatisfactory to the party generally. The conventions all met this morning, and full reports of their proceedings will be found below.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The Proceedings this Morning.

The City Convention met at 10 o'clock at the National Guards' Hall, Race street, between Fifth and Sixth, and long before that hour squads of delegates were assembled thereabouts, discussing the merits and chances of the different candidates. There appeared to be a general good feeling and pleasantry, and there was but little if any confusion. The Sixth Ward Convention met at the southwest corner of Sixth and Race streets, and between both conventions an unusually large multitude of persons were assembled in the neighborhood.

The convention being called to order, Colonel E. W. C. Greene was called to the chair, which gave considerable dissatisfaction to the friends of Mr. J. N. Peirsol, City Treasurer, and a candidate for renomination, it being alleged that Mr. Greene (who was the friend of Mr. S. Gross Fry) had been called to the chair prematurely, and before a sufficient number of delegates had arrived.

It was moved that James S. Watson (Peirsol man) act as temporary chairman, which, amidst much confusion, was declared agreed to, and Mr. Watson ascended the platform. Colonel Greene, however, declined leaving his position, and continued to call the convention to order.

Mr. F. E. Degan, in a stentorian voice, said it made but little difference which gentleman presided, but he insisted on it that both the Peirsol and Fry interest should be represented, either by the chairmanship or a secretaryship.

The tumult was finally quelled by a resolution being agreed to that Colonel Greene officiate as temporary Chairman, John Robbins (Fry delegate) as Secretary, and Uriah Arnold (Peirsol delegate) also as Secretary. The credit of this harmonious procedure was due to Mr. Albert Gaskill, a Fry delegate and one of the temporary secretaries, who had been acting as temporary secretary, but relinquished his position that the convention might "have peace."

The credentials of the delegates from the different wards were then presented.

A large number of seats were contested, among which were the following:—

Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth divisions of the Third Ward; Ninth of the Fourth Ward; Sixth of the Fifth Ward; Third of the Sixth Ward; Eighth of the Ninth Ward; Fourth of the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards; Eighth of the Nineteenth Ward; and the Fourth of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Convention then took a recess until 1 o'clock to enable the Secretaries to prepare their lists of the delegates in alphabetical order.

Proceedings of the Afternoon Session.

On reassembling at that hour, the Secretaries reported that they had not completed their lists, and, on motion, a further recess until 2 o'clock was agreed to.

At that hour the convention was called to order, and the regular business proceeded with.

A number of persons being in the room other than delegates, and all being thrown together in a miscellaneous mass, an effort was made to eject intruders from the hall. To know how to accomplish this puzzled the convention not a little, and for a time there was indescribable confusion and irregularity.

A motion was finally agreed to that the delegates retire to the rear of the hall, and then as their names were called, they should step forward and take their seats.

This plan was found to be effectual, but exceedingly slow and tedious, and considerable difficulty was found in properly securing the door against the attacks of intruders and the general crowd. So great was the confusion that it was impossible to proceed with the calling of the roll, and all sorts of motions, suggestions, and appeals were made, and at least half an hour was occupied in an effort to proceed with the roll.

The Secretary, Mr. Robbins, finally went into the rear of the room amongst the delegates, and the confusion at the door having ceased, the roll was called, and as the delegates answered they took their places, which proceeding occupied the time of the convention until 3 o'clock.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Proceedings This Morning.

The delegates elected last evening by the "unterrified" Democracy to the County Convention to nominate a Coroner, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary of the District Court, and Recorder of Deeds, met in convention this morning in Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. At a few minutes before 10 o'clock a number of excited delegates in the interest of some political clique entered the room, and George Mountjoy, at the head of the party, advanced to the stage, and in a hurried manner nominated Isaac Leech for temporary chairman, and declared him to be the choice of the convention.

This strange proceeding spread to the delegates outside, and they, in the interest of Mr. Philip Lowry for chairman, came rushing into the room and nominated and elected their man. Both men took positions on the stage and endeavored to legislate in the interest of their friends, but failed. The excitement was intense, and fears were entertained that a general row would occur.

An attempt was made to clear the platform, which had by this time become crowded with the friends of the opposing candidates, and motions after motions were made amid great disorder. Delegates shouted from every part of the room, and the greatest noise and confusion prevailed. The trouble was finally brought to an end by both chairmen retiring, and Mr. James W. Hopkins, of the Sixteenth ward, calling the convention to order.

On motion of a delegate, Mr. Hopkins was declared the temporary chairman.

The other temporary officers chosen were:—

Secretaries—John W. Bolleau, Isaiah Butler, and James Mereto.

Doorkeepers—James Whalley and Thomas Hisson.

Messenger—John Lawlen.

About an hour's time was taken up in receiving the credentials of the delegates. This work was retarded by the constant crowding of the delegates around the secretaries, who were much interfered with in the discharge of their duties.

While the credentials were being received the hall was crowded with delegates and outsiders. Alderman William McMullin and his friends were on hand in force, electioneering in the interest of John Ahern, for Clerk of Quarter Sessions. The Alderman had a dispute with one of the men in the room, and as usual he had his own way.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Secretary read off the names of the delegates, and received the credentials of those who had failed to respond when the divisions were called.

On motion of George Mountjoy, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONVENTIONS.

First Senatorial District.

The convention for nominating a candidate for State Senator, in the First district, assembled at ten o'clock, at Jefferson Hall, corner of Sixth and Christian streets.

After effecting an organization, the convention nominated Alexander J. Diamond as the candidate for Senator unanimously.

Mr. Diamond is about thirty-five years of age, and although a politician, has never before appeared as a candidate for any position. He is a liquor dealer, doing business on South street, below Sixth.

The Representative Districts.

The conventions for nominating candidates for the House of Representatives met at ten o'clock, at the following places:—

District.

1. Farley's, Eleventh and Federal streets.
2. F. King's, Fifth and Carpenter streets.
3. McDonough's, Sixth street, below Shippen.
4. Kerrigan's, Eighteenth and Naudain streets.
5. Winslow's, N. W. corner of Fifth and Powel.
6. N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
7. Kallenberg's, Ninth street, above Noble.
8. McLaughlin's, Broad and Race streets.
9. Callery's, No. 126 Callowhill street.
10. Kane's, Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden.
11. Apple's, Sixth and Coates streets.
12. Wilson's, Frankford road and Hanover street.
13. N. E. corner of Second and Thompson streets.
14. Democratic Headquarters, Thirteenth and Girard avenue.
15. P. Barsier's, Seventh street, above Germantown avenue.
16. Shingle's, Germantown.
17. Weisman's, Frankford.
18. Cedar Hall, Fortieth and Market streets.

The nominations, made by them as far as could be ascertained, were as follows:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. Samuel Goodall.	10. Thomas J. Oram.
2. George McGowan.	11. Charles S. Grao.
3. Samuel Josephs.	12. Daniel Foster.
4. Louis Govatt.	14. Michael Mullen.
5. E. G. Carlin.	John Forsyth.
John I. Rogers.	14. R. K. Miller.
6. John F. Mooney.	15. Edward Chadwick.
7.	16. Robert Wildey.
8. John H. Sloan.	17. C. J. Hettrick.
9. Samuel Dalley.	18. Samuel Laverty.

DR. RUSH'S BEQUEST.

The Meeting of the Philadelphia Library Company—Action Upon Dr. Rush's Bequest—The Question of Acceptance Postponed.

A large meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company was held this morning, at 12 o'clock, at the Library building, Fifth and Library streets.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking action in relation to the endowment of $100,000,000 by Dr. James Rush, deceased, for the Philadelphia Library Company. The immediate business before the meeting was by a vote of the stockholders to either accept or reject the provisions of the will, locating the branch of the Philadelphia Library Company on a lot on South Broad street, bounded on the south by Carpenter street, north by Christian street, and on the west by Thirteenth street.

The meeting was a very large one, and the proceedings were listened to with the deepest attention.

Judge Sharswood was selected as Chairman, and Mr. William E. Whitman was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Whitman read the call of the meeting, after which Peter McCall, Esq., asked whether a quorum was present. He stated that, under the law, one quarter of the stockholders constituted a quorum, and as they (the stockholders) numbered 969 members, 243 would be necessary for the transaction of business. It was mentioned that one stockholder present represented by proxy 183 votes.

Mr. McCall moved that tellers be appointed, which was agreed to, and Messrs. William Neal and James Biddle were selected.

The tellers reported a quorum present, and the President announced that he was ready to entertain any motion.

Peter McCall then said he desired to say a few words on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Library Company. The board have not been able to come to any conclusion as to what advice to give the stockholders in the premises; whether it would be advisable to accept or reject the provisions of the will. The board asked that further time be granted to consider the matter. Mr. McCall thought that there should be a general expression of opinion on the subject, and the entire matter should be fully considered.

He said that Mr. Williams was authorized to select a piece of ground between Fourth and Fifteenth streets, and Spruce and Race, and erect a fire-proof building, and as soon as said building is completed, then Mr. Williams must convey the same to the Philadelphia Library Company, if they decide to accept the same. Mr. McCall then read the provisions of the will, and particularly that portion of the codicil which reads as follows:—

In trust, to select and purchase a lot of ground not less than one hundred and fifty feet square, situate between Fourth and Fifteenth and Spruce and Race streets, in the city of Philadelphia, and thereon to erect a fire-proof building sufficiently large to accommodate and contain all the books of the Library Company of Philadelphia (whose library is now at the corner of Fifth and Library streets), and to provide for its future extension according to plans, directions, and specifications which I shall hereafter make or give; but if I should not make or leave any such plans, directions, or specifications, then to erect the same according to his best judgment and to the views which I have expressed to him. It is my wish that this building should be exceedingly substantial, completely fire-proof, without any large, lofty, or merely ornamental halls or lecture-rooms; the whole interior to be divided in such a way as to contain the greatest number of books, to be well lighted, and so arranged as to be of easy and convenient access.

And upon this further trust, so soon as the building is completed and ready for occupation, then in trust to convey the same, with the lot of ground whereon it is erected, unto "The Library Company of Philadelphia" aforesaid, and their successors, for the uses and purposes of their library, and for no other use or purpose whatever.

Mr. McCall stated that he understood that Mr. Williams, under the request of Dr. Rush, would erect a building on Broad street, between Carpenter and Christian streets, and the stockholders must confine themselves to and make up their minds to accept that locality for the building. He did not think it necessary to accept the building until it was completed, and he thought there could be no legal acceptance until it was completed. He thought that all the stockholders could do now was to agree to accept the building when completed.

Taking everything into consideration, the board of Directors have come to the conclusion to advise the stockholders to adopt a middle course, and to postpone for the present any action in relation to the acceptance or rejection of the bequest. The directors do not feel that they have sufficient light to warrant them in recommending any particular action just now; and when it is considered that "it is the first step that costs," the directors would like first to know where that step would place them.

Mr. McCall then read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Directors of the Library Company be and are hereby authorized to accept the bequests and devises in Dr. Rush's will, if and when they shall deem it advisable so to do, and be authorized to procure any legislation necessary for the purpose.

General Stokes then made some remarks. He stated that Dr. Rush's will provides for the endowment of the Philadelphia Library. On the neglect of the library company to accept the provisions of the will, a separate library company, to be called the Ridgway Library, will be at once formed. Now the question occurs whether, if no action is taken now, the Ridgway Library will be formed and the Philadelphia Library Company be debarred from all benefits of the will?

General Stokes thought the executor of the will, Mr. Williams, should know at once whether the building will be for the use of the Philadelphia Library or the Ridgway Library. If the building is erected for the Ridgway Library, it may be totally unfit for the Philadelphia Library's use. He remarked that the meeting had been called to act, and if it fails it may be construed into neglect, and Mr. Williams may proceed at once with the Ridgway Library.

He proposed an amendment to Mr. McCall's resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of The Library Company of Philadelphia have heard with pleasure of the munificent bequest of the late Dr. James Rush.

That they desire that the Directors of The Library Company of Philadelphia shall signify to Henry J. Williams, Esq., their acceptance of the same, with, however, the expression of the wish that, if it be within the power of Mr. Williams, the new building shall be placed within the limits first designated in the will of Dr. Rush.

Mr. Henry J. Williams then rose and said he had no desire to influence the action of the meeting either one way or the other. He would feel perfectly satisfied whether the legacy was accepted or rejected. He had been a member of the Philadelphia Library Company for thirty-five years, and had never seen any trouble at any of the meetings, and hoped there would be none at this. If the Philadelphia Library Company chooses to reject the bequest, he would be left to manage the trust himself, and alone. He thought the board had the right to accept at once, and if they did so, he desired to confer with the members of the board at once. He remarked he must pay a tax of $50,000 within three months unless certain action was taken by the Philadelphia Library Company.

Mr. Williams stated that Dr. Rush gave him option regarding the character of stone to be used, but he desired to confer with the Board of Directors in regard to its selection. He hoped the Board of Directors would accept and give him aid, and if they did not he would proceed at once and erect the building at Broad and Christian streets for the use of the Ridgway Library. Mr. Williams stated that he went from one end of Broad street to the other to select a lot, and on reporting to Dr. Rush a number of locations, he fixed upon the one at Broad and Christian streets.

Remarks were then made by Frederick Fraley, Mr. Tilghman, Mr. Clay, Judge Cadwalader, and others, and Judge Hare read the following opinion:—

"We are of opinion that the time for the Library Company to accept the devise under the will of Dr. James Rush has not arrived, until the executor shall have completed a building and tendered a conveyance the Company could do no more than to agree to accept at a future time. And we think such an agreement should not be made until the real position of the affairs and the plan of the executors are better ascertained and the consequences considered.

We think, therefore, that it is expedient to postpone, for the present at least, any action by the Company in reference to the will, other than the observance of those provisions which they are required to observe to avoid disabling themselves from accepting in accordance with the terms of the will."

Mr. Tilghman offered the following amendment to the preceding resolution:—

Resolved, 1. That it is inexpedient at this time to take any action upon the question of accepting the devises and bequests to this company contained in the will of the late Dr. James Rush, upon the conditions therein expressed.

2. That whenever, in the opinion of counsel, the proper time shall have arrived for action upon such question, the Directors are hereby requested to submit it to a meeting of the stockholders specially called for its consideration.

3. That until such question be decided, no new shares of stock in the company shall be issued.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, after some strong remarks regarding the non-acceptance of the bequest, offered a resolution that all the resolutions offered be referred to a committee, to consist of six stockholders and six directors of the Philadelphia Library, and that the whole matter be postponed for the present, and this committee report at a meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in October. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

BATHING IN THE RIVER.—The police of the Seventh district yesterday arrested thirteen lads while bathing in the Delaware along the wharves. They were all held to keep the peace by Alderman Toland.

THE ODD FELLOWS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual report of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows contains the following interesting statistics, exhibiting the present condition of the Order in Pennsylvania:—

Number of Lodges, 549; persons initiated in 1868, 9659; persons rejected, 1199; admitted by card, 676; withdrawals by card, 1482; reinstated, 675; suspended, 3226; expulsions, 171; deaths, 626; members, 69,770; brothers relieved, 7396; widowed families relieved, 806; Past Grands, 10,509. Amount paid for the relief of its members, $165,998·34; for widowed families, $15,483·02; for education of orphans, $1055·79; for burying the dead, $48,163·83. Total amount paid for relief, $225,703·48. Total amount of receipts, $522,978·97.

TO ATLANTIC CITY IN ONE HOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS.—A fast express train will be run to Atlantic City on and after July 1, which will make the trip in one hour and three-quarters. It will leave regularly every day at 3·15 P. M. and Atlantic at 7·24 A. M. An extra express will be run every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, through in the same unprecedented time.

On the 3d of July trains will leave Vine street wharf at 8 and 9·45 A. M. and 2, 3·15, and 4·15 P. M. Tickets issued on Saturday and Sunday, July 3d and 4th, will be good to return on any train on Monday, the 5th.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Annual Commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, located at Chester, took place to-day, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen from this city. The literary exercises took place at 10·30 o'clock, which was followed by a drill and review at 1 o'clock. In the various military evolutions the cadets showed a degree of proficiency highly complimentary to their instructors. At 2 o'clock a national salute was fired.

THE FOURTH OF JULY will be both hot and noisy. Those who desire to avoid both the heat and the noise can do so by journeying to the sea-side. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company will run five trains on Saturday, July 3, leaving Vine street ferry at 8 and 9·45 A. M., and 2, 3·15, and 4·15 P. M. The 2 and 3·15 P. M. trains will rush through to the ocean in two hours. The fare for the round trip will be but three dollars, and the tickets issued on Saturday and Sunday can be used to return to the city on any train leaving the sea-side on Monday.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.—Daniel Redding was taken into custody yesterday at Second and Monroe streets on two charges of homicide pending against him. It is alleged that he, with James Ellenger and others, was engaged in the murder of Dr. Taylor, at the October election, 1867, at Fourth and Dickerson streets, and in the shooting of the lad Smith, at Sixth and Dickerson streets, at the last October election. Redding was locked up in prison to await trial.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The effects of the warm weather are nowhere made more manifest than in the great exodus of our people to the refreshing resorts at the sea-side. The West Jersey Railroad Company have advertised additional trains to Cape May on Thursday, the 1st, and again on Saturday, the 3d of July. On Thursday, the 1st of July, the 9·00 A. M. through express and 3·15 P. M. passenger train, and on Saturday, the 3d, they add the 4 P. M. fast express, at least two weeks earlier than any previous year.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is called to a public sale of five new and complete residences to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock P. M., at Wilmington, Delaware. They are on the finest avenue of the city, near the beautiful Brandywine, and the street railway is a direct communication for depot or boat. For cool and beautiful places to live they cannot be surpassed, and as they will positively be sold, such an opportunity rarely offers to get a bargain.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—By an amicable arrangement between the Carl Sentz and the Hassler Orchestras, those organizations have been merged into the Germania, and hereafter will act in concert with it. Mr. Carl Sentz, the old and efficient leader of the Germania, has been re-elected to its leadership again, and the Musical Fund Hall has been secured for the next season's concerts of the Orchestra.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Fourth Annual Commencement of Andalusia College took place this morning in the college buildings at Andalusia, on the river Delaware. The ceremonies, which were of a decidedly entertaining character, consisted of recitations, addresses, and songs. The medals and degrees were awarded at the conclusion of the exercises.

WILL ATTEND DIVINE WORSHIP.—The Philadelphia City Guards, Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland, will attend divine service on Sunday morning next. One portion of the command will visit the Cathedral and another portion the Baptish Church on Chesnut street, above Eighteenth. The regiment will form in Independence Square at 9 A. M., fully equipped, excepting muskets.

RIVER PIRATES.—The Delaware Harbor Police this morning arrested two young men in a skiff on the Delaware, opposite Port Richmond. The boat contained a large quantity of sails, awnings, ropes, oars, etc., which it is supposed were stolen from the shipping along the wharves. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Policeman Kelly, of the Seventeenth district, yesterday arrested John Henry, a negro, for flourishing a blackjack. John gave the officer a crack over the head with the deadly weapon. He was subsequently secured, and escorted before Alderman Bonsall, who bound him over for trial.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday George S. Wilson, while fishing in the Schuylkill above the Market street bridge, fell into the river. Schuylkill Harbor Policemen Engard and Gibson were quickly on the spot, and succeeded in rescuing the lad.

LOST A WATCH.—Christian Stille lost a watch yesterday at Washington Retreat. Theodore Baker was arrested and taken before Alderman Hood, who held him in $1000 bail to answer the charge of committing the theft.

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Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Rowan's Advices to the Navy Department—The Movements of the Vessels Comprising His Squadron.

The Tornado and Storms in the West—Destruction to Property in Indiana—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

Movement of the Vessels of Rear-Admiral Rowan's Squandron—Details of his Advices to the Navy Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Admiral reports under date of May 1, the destination of the vessels of his squadron, as follows:—Flag ship Piscataqua, Commander English, at Shanghai; Oneida, Captain Creighton, at Hong Kong, having returned from Seain; the Monocacy, Commander Parker, at Shanghai; the Iroquois, Lieutenant Commander Mahon, at Amoy, April 24, for Nagasaki; the Asheulot, Commander Low, under order for Nagasaki; the Arcostook, Lieutenant Commanding Bradford, at Hiogo; the Maumee, Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, ordered to Nagasaki; the Unadilla, Lieutenant-Commander Yates, at Hong Kong; the Java, Lieutenant-Commander Hooker, at Nagasaki.

The health of the squadron is reported good. The Monocacy left Hong-Kong April 12, for Shanghai, giving passage to J. Ross Browne, Esq., United States Minister to China.

On her way up she anchored at Swatow, where she was visited by the Taoti, who received a salute. He evinced much pleasure with the reception. Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo were also visited, and Mr. Browne was landed at Shanghai April 27.

The Oneida left Hong-Kong 6th March, and arrived at Bangkok March 15. Captain Creighton had an interview with the prime minister and an interview with the King of Siam. Captain Creighton was invited to participate in the festival of elephant hunting, and a steamer was placed at his disposal.

He, with ten officers of the Oneida, went to Arguthia, fifty miles up the river, and witnessed the elephant hunt. They were treated with great courtesy and hospitality by the Government officials. The Government of Siam expressed a great desire for the cultivation of friendly feelings with the United States. The Oneida also visited the French settlement of Saigow, and returned to Hong-Kong April 15

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Information from the principal grain districts of California indicates that the crop, though large, is below the average yield per acre, and in considerable portions, either through thinness or rust, it will not pay to harvest.

In Oregon the crop is greatly in excess of any previous year, except in the Walla Walla region.

Silver Mines Discovered.

Discoveries of rich silver mines between White Fine and the head of navigation of the Colorado river are announced. There is a ledge, from three to thirty feet wide, of very rich ore, with an abundance of wood, water, and grass. The location of the mines is not far from the line of the survey for the Southern Pacific Railway.

The Chinese Emigrants.

Some of our prominent merchants are considering the propriety of calling a mass meeting for organizing measures for the protection of the Chinese emigrants daily arriving here.

The Savages Dissatisfied.

A despatch from Oregon reports that the Indians on the Alsea Reservation are arming and leaving, because of the dissatisfaction that prevails at the change from civil to military officers.

Preliminary Survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A party for the purpose of making a preliminary survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad left here to-day for Portland, Oregon, and Olympia, Washington Territory, accompanied by Thomas W. Canfield, general agent of the company. After examining the bays and harbors of Puget's Sound, the party will proceed to Walla Walla; thence northeasterly to Courdeloue and Permdoveillo; thence up the Columbia river to Missitana, passing by Deer Lodge valley to Gallatin City, Helena, and the Codot and Mullen passes of the Rocky Mountains. After exploring the passes and the Upper Yellowstone the party will go down that or the Missouri river to Fort Clark, where they expect to meet another expedition from Lake Superior.

Senators Wade and Conkling left for the East to-day overland.

Seward's Movements.

Ex-Secretary William H. Seward left Promontory for San Francisco yesterday afternoon. He declined the invitation from Sacramento to attend the celebration of the Fourth of July in that city.

Earthquake Shock.

There was a heavy shock of earthquake yesterday at Seattle and Olympia, Washington Territory, which created considerable alarm among the people. There was no damage to buildings.

Murder.

J. F. Sheldon, formerly of Albany, was murdered by the Indians, near Prescott, May 13, Arizona.

Arrival of Troops.

Five companies of United States Infantry have arrived here from Arizona, *en route* for Louisville, Ky., for service in the Division of the South.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Suspension.

ROCHESTER, June 29.—A. Larness, a banker and broker of many years standing, suspended this morning. The liabilities of the concern are not large, and there is a fair showing of assets.

Frederick D. Alling, a stationer, also made an assignment this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Stocks firm. Gold, 137½. Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 117⅝; do. 1865, 118; new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 96; Reading, 97⅝; Hudson River, 66; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 42½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton firmer and quiet; 3000 bales sold at 34@34½c. for middlings. Flour heavy and declined 10c.; sales of 7500 barrels; State at $4·95@6·60; Western, $4·85@7·15. Wheat favors buyers; 30,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·48; No. 2 at $1·42@1·45. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; 30,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 62@87c., by canal, and 84@88c. by railroad. Oats dull at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32·25. Lard, 19¾c. Whisky, 98c.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Cotton very firm at 34c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull, choice new white $1·82@1·85. Corn weak, prime white 93c., yellow, 88c. Oats—Prime at 70@75c. for light and 98@$1 for heavy. Rye is held at $1·35. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon quiet; ribbed sides, 18½; clear do., 18¾@18¾c.; shoulders, 15@15¼c. Hams, 20@21. Lard, 20. Whisky, $1·02@1·04.

FROM THE WEST.

Destruction by the Heavy Rain Storms—Damages to the Railroad Lines.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Common Council last night passed the appropriation ordinance providing for expenditures for municipal purposes for the coming year. The ordinance calls for over $4,000,000.

Reports of damage done to the several railroads entering this city have been received. In most cases bridges and culverts have been injured, and in some places partially washed away. On the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad damage has been done by the washing down of all embankments, and some slight damage at Mill creek, Iowa. On the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad several small culverts were swept away at Valparaiso. On the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Railroad the flood washed away the embankment near La Crosse. On the Michigan Southern Railroad some slight damage was done. On the Chicago and Alton Railroad a cattle train of nineteen cars is reported to have gone through a culvert near Bloomington.

Devastation in Northern Indiana—The Breaking of Canal Banks.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORT WAYNE, June 29.—On Saturday and Sunday nights very disastrous rain storms visited Northern Indiana, along the Kankako river, in the northwestern part of the State. The storm was most destructive, destroying acres of wheat and corn. It was the heaviest rain ever witnessed by the old inhabitants in this district. Freight trains were considerably detained. The Wabash and Erie Canal broke about 2 o'clock yesterday, causing a complete inundation of all the lower land and dwelling houses, the occupants having to get upon safer ground. No lives were lost.

Congressmen Going to Iron Mountain—Grant's Expected Visit to St. Louis—Notorious Criminal in Duress.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Most of the Congressional Committee appointed to examine the Pacific Railroad are here to-day. They take a trip over the Iron Mountain road, and on Friday leave for Kansas City.

The *Evening Post* paper, three months old, has stopped publication.

Jerry Lemain has been sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary for bank robbery.

President Grant telegraphed here yesterday that he and his family will visit St. Louis in the latter part of this week.

John T. Gilmore and the notorious Madame Frost are on trial here for participation in a scandalous outrage.

FROM THE STATE.

The New Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—Hon. James L. Graham, to whom, in conjunction with the Republican nominees for Governor and Supreme Judge, was confided the selection of a chairman for the Republican State Central Committee, sent the following despatch to this city to-day:—

"PITTSBURG, June 29.—Upon the joint recommendation of the Governor and Hon. Henry W. Williams, I have appointed Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, as Chairman of the State Central Committee. JAMES L. GRAHAM."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Enforcing the Revenue Laws—An Affray.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Captain James Roberts, United States Deputy Marshal, in attempting to enforce the revenue laws upon one Jack Reenold, a distiller of Knox county, was persistently resisted by Reenold and his confederates, who resorted to arms. Marshal Roberts defended himself, and inflicted probably fatal injuries upon Reenold.

JUBAL.

Early in a Very Bad Way—He is Still Rampant—Genuine Unreconstructed Advice.

General Jubal A. Early has addressed the following epistle to the editors of the Lynchburg (Va.) *News*:—

FRANKLIN COURT HOUSE, June 17.—I observe in your paper of the 14th a paragraph stating that I "have taken the stump for Walker and against the Constitution." This does not correctly represent my position, and though my individual views are of little consequence to the public, yet, as I do not wish to be misunderstood by any, I take occasion to place myself right. At the last term of Franklin County Court, after Colonel Martin, of Henry, had made a speech, a portion of my old friends called upon me, and in response I made some remarks expressive of my views of the duty of Virginians in the approaching election. Regarding the instrument so anomalously propounded to the people of Virginia as a State Constitution by the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, as in its origin, its principles, its details, and its mode of submissions, degrading to the State, destructive of its honor and interests, and subversive of all semblance of State rights, I advised the people of my native county to cast their votes against it, either as a whole or in broken doses. I told them, however, that it was not improbable that, by reason of what I regarded as the unwise counsel of some of our public men, the instrument would be palmed upon us either with or without the disfranchising clauses, and as, by the action of a convention recently held in Richmond, the conservative candidates had been withdrawn, thus narrowing the contest for Governor to a choice between two Northern men who had been nominated by their respective wings of the Republican party, and as the infamy of Wells' character, public and private, had been fully developed and established, I advised them to cast their votes for Walker, as a choice of evils, upon the chance of his proving better than his opponent, if for no other reason. I do not think this can be said to be "taking the stump for Walker." The whole ticket, from its head to its tail, is objectionable and offensive to me, and the tail is not by any means the least offensive part. Dire necessity alone could induce me to urge any one to give his support to such a ticket, or any part of it.

Very respectfully yours, J. A. EARLY.

PRINCETON.

The Exercises of Commencement Week.

The one hundred and twenty-second annual commencement of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, takes place this week.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President McCosh, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society is being celebrated to-day. The exercises commenced in the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. The history of the society will be read by Professor Henry C. Cameron. The oration will be delivered by the Hon. Richard S. Field, LL.D.

The literary societies will meet in their respective halls at 10 o'clock, and again at the close of the public exercises in the church.

The Trustees, Faculty, and Alumni of the College, and invited guests, will dine with the Whig Society at 3 o'clock, in the old Second Presbyterian Church.

The orations by representatives of the literary societies from the Junior Class will be delivered in the First Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The exercises of commencement day, to-morrow, will commence at half past nine o'clock in the morning. The master's oration on this occasion will be delivered by John K. Cowen, Esq., of Ohio. At the conclusion of the regular commencement exercises, the alumni and invited guests will dine with the trustees at two o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200	City 6s, New	99¾	200 sh	Reading	c. 48·94
100 sh	Phil & E R	31½	100	do	b10. 49½
100	do	b30. 31½	100	do	s30wn. 48·94
100	do	31½	100	do	b15. 49 3-16

SECOND BOARD.

$4000	City 6s, New	99¾	200 sh	Ph & E la	b30. 31½
$100	do	99¾	100 sh	Read	c. 49
$2000	Pa 6s, 2 se	108¾	100	do	c. 49
$1000	Leh gold l	98¾	200 sh	Penna	b5&1. 56
500 sh	Hestonv'le	12½	4	do	55¾
2 sh	Cam & Am R	131	100	do	b15. 56¼
6	do	131			

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Successor of Robeson as Attorney-General of New Jersey—Revenue Affairs in Kentucky—The Result of an Exploring Expedition in the West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Douglass Trouble.

Special Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Board of Aldermen of this city at their meeting last night had under consideration a resolution, the preamble of which sets forth that—

Whereas, The printers who are opposed to the admission of Douglass to the Typographical Union are mainly recruited from offices of newspapers here which live by Government patronage, local and national, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of two, one from each branch of City Councils, be appointed by the presiding officers thereof to wait upon the proprietors of said journals, and request that the places of men who are notoriously open-mouthed and noisy adherents of the late Rebellion, and especially active and vindictive in embarrassing the Congressional Printer, Hon. A. M. Clapp, in the exercise of his official duty to his Government, and in his noble effort to give expression to the national will, be supplied with employ